

SUPERIOR

Mr/ Abdelbary Ali



VOCABULARY



GRAMMAR



EXAMS

CONNECT

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FIRST

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Unit 1 – We plant our food

LESSON 1 FOOD AND DRINK

Important Vocabulary:



lemon ليمون اصفر



pineapple اناناس



carrots جزر



chocolate شكولاتة



Coconuts جوز الهند



beans فول



lime ليمون اخضر



onions بصل

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
favorite	مفضل	chicken	دجاج	potatoes	بطاطس
healthy	صحي	garden	حديقة		

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
think	يعتقد - يظن	thought	thought
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
sell	يبيع	sold	sold

Expressions

That's easy!	هذا سهل
fresh eggs	بيض طازج
I love mango too.	احب المانجو أيضا
I think it's OK	اعتقد انه حسن





Listen and read. Does Fareeda think chocolate is healthy?

Dina : What's your **favorite** food, Fareeda?

Fareeda: That's easy! It's **chocolate**.

Dina : Mmm ... I love chocolate too. But it isn't **healthy**, is it?

Fareeda: I think it's OK to eat a little. But yes, it is unhealthy if you eat a lot.

Dina : What's your favorite healthy food?

Fareeda: Oh, I like **chicken** and I like fish. But my favorite is mango. We have a **mango** tree in the **garden**.

Dina : I love mango too. We don't have a mango tree. We have a **lime** tree and a **lemon** tree.

Fareeda: My uncle grows **onions** and **potatoes**. He has chickens too. He collects fresh eggs every day. Sometimes he sells them at the market.




Listen again and answer T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences

1	Fareeda's favourite food is chocolate.	()
2	Dina doesn't like chocolate.	()
3	Fareeda's favourite healthy food is fish.	()
4	Fareeda has a mango tree in her garden.	()
5	Dina has a mango tree in her garden.	()
6	Fareeda's uncle buys eggs at the market.	()

Look and write

beans – carrots – chocolate – coconuts – eggs – lemons – limes – onions – pineapples

		
.....
		
.....
		
.....





Exercise on lesson 1:

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Farida's favourite food is

- (A) biscuits (B) cookies (C) chocolate (D) candies

2-Chicken is food.

- (A) healthy (B) unhealthy (C) noisy (D) unsafe

3- Chocolate is food

- (A) healthy (B) unhealthy (C) noisy (D) unsafe

4- They have a tree in the garden

- (A) orange (B) apple (C) lemon (D) mango

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- your favourite healthy food?

- (A) When (B) How (C) Where (D) What

2- We sell chicken at the

- (A) Market (B) school (C) bank (D) park

3- I think it's okay to a little.

- (A) Eat (B) eats (C) eating (D) ate

4- pineapples grow on the

- (A) tree (B) ground (C) bushes (D) flower

5- I eat egg for breakfast.

- (A) some (B) any (C) a (D) an

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box

Favorite – unhealthy – pineapples – healthy

My food is mango. Mango is food. It's good for our bodies. I don't like Chocolate. It's food. We mustn't eat a lot of chocolate.

④ .Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- grows - My - potatoes - uncle - onions - and.

2- favorite - your - food - What's - healthy?





3- eggs- **He** – day – fresh – collects – every.

4- and- I - like – **I** – like – fish – chicken.

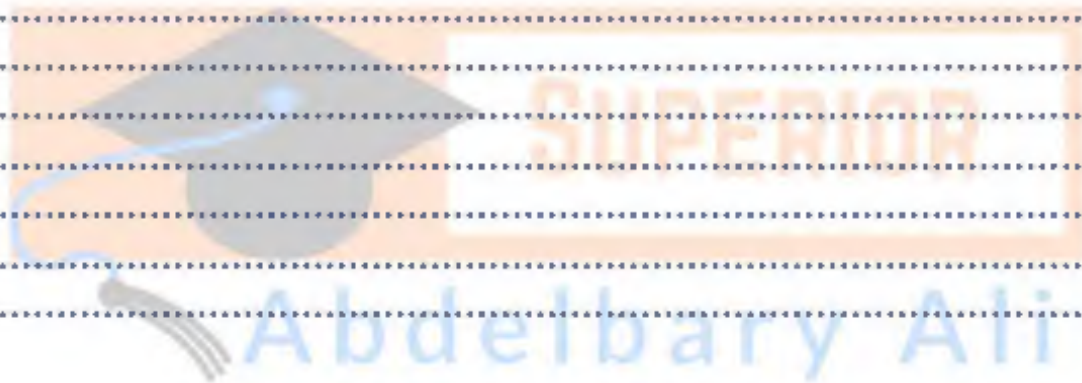
⑤ .Punctuate the following:

are there any lemons at ahmed s farm

⑥ .Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"Your favorite foods"

(mangoes – chicken – healthy – unhealthy – like)





LESSON 2 - MY SHOPPING LIST

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
lovely	جميل	pineapple	اناناس	unpack	يفرغ الحقيبة
price	سعر - ثمن	coconut	جوز الهند	delicious	لذيذ
lucky	محظوظ	dessert	تحلية	fridge	ثلاجة
until	حتى	nuts	مكسرات	market	سوق

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
come	يأتي	came	come
get	يحصل علي	got	got

Expressions

don't eat it until after dinner	لا تأكلها الا بعد الغداء
Lovely tomatoes!	طماطم جميلة
Is it on Mom's list?	هل هي في قائمة مشتريات الام
20 pounds in total	20 جنيه في المجمل

Narrator 1:

Sellere: Lovely tomatoes! Come and buy! How about buying some lovely red tomatoes?

Mom: Oh, I think we need some tomatoes. How much are they?

Sellere: They're a good price: they're only three pounds for one kilogram.

Mom: OK. We'll have a kilogram, please.

Sellere: How about buying some carrots too ?

Mom: No, thank you.

Ibrahim: Mom, please can we have a pineapple?

Mom: yes, Ibrahim! Let's buy a nice juicy pineapple.

Sellere: There you go. That'll be 20 pounds in total, please.



Narrator 2:

Nada: I really like coming to your house, Grandma.

Grandma: like it when you visit me, Nada.

Nada: We haven't got a mango tree in our garden at home. We've got a lemon tree.

Grandma: I know. I'm lucky to have one. Would you like to have a mango now ?





Nada :Yes, please! I would also like to have your mango and coconut **mahalabia** later. Have you got any **coconut** ?

Grandma :Yes, I bought some in the **market** this morning.

Narrator 3:

Sister : Ashraf, will you come to the market with me?

Ashraf :Yes, of course. What do we need to buy?

Sister : We need to buy bread and rice. What would you like for lunch on Saturday? Uncle Faisal is coming.

Ashraf : Oh, I would like **koshari**, please. It's my favorite!

Sister : OK, are there any **onions** in the fridge ?

Ashraf :No, there aren't. So, we need to buy bread, rice, and onions.



Narrator 4:

Father :OK, what do we need to get, Amal ?

Amal :Mom says three lemons and some eggs.

Father :Here are the lemons,

Amal :The eggs are over there. Oh, and chocolate too!

Father :Is it on Mom's list?

Amal :No, it isn't. But can I have . some, please ? .

Father :OK, but don't eat it **until** after dinner, Amal



Mom : Jana, can you help me **unpack** the bags, please ?

Jana :Yes, of course. Oh, good, you bought mangoes at the market I love mangoes. Oh, and you bought chocolate.

Mmm, **delicious!**

Mom : Put that in the cupboard, please. It's for **dessert** tomorrow. We only have chocolate on Saturdays - it isn't very healthy.

Jana :OK. Where shall I put the cookies ?

Mom : Please put them in the top cupboard. You can have one after school tomorrow, but just one - they aren't very healthy!

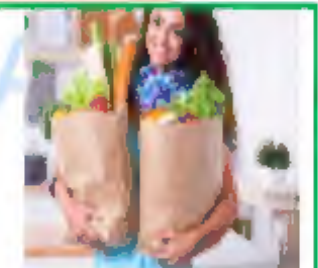
Jana :OK. I'll put the bananas in the fruit bowl on the table.

Mom : Thank you. Is the chicken in the **fridge**? It's for **shawerma** for lunch today.

Jana : Yes, it's there with the carrots.

Mom : Thank you, Jana. Do you want Om Ali for dessert tonight? I bought a bag of nuts.

Jana : Yes, please, Mom! That's my favorite!





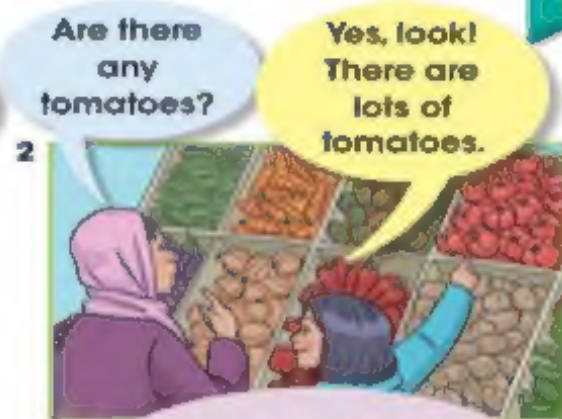
Listen again. Complete the sentences with the words in the box

Chocolate – koshari – mahalabia – mango – onions – pineapple - tomatoes

- 1- Ibrahim and his mom buy and..... a.....
- 2- Nada doesn't have a..... tree in her garden.
- 3- Nada wants..... for dessert.
- 4- Ashraf and his mom need to buy bread, rice, and.....
- 5- Ashraf wants..... for lunch.
- 6-is not on Amal's mom's list

Unit
1

5 Look and read



Yes, please.
Can I have some grapes too?

Language focus

We use **a** with singular countable nouns that begin with a consonant.

نستخدم **a** مع الأسماء المعدودة المفردة التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن.

I would like **a** banana, please.

We use **an** with singular countable nouns that begin with a vowel.

نستخدم **an** مع الأسماء المعدودة المفردة التي تبدأ بحرف علة.

I would like **an** orange, please.





We use **some** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

نستخدم **some** مع الأسماء المعدودة في صيغة الجمع والأسماء غير المعدودة.

I would like **some** apples, please.

I would like **some** rice, please.

We use **any** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in questions and negative sentences.

نستخدم **any** مع الأسماء المعدودة في صيغة الجمع والأسماء غير المعدودة في الأسئلة والجمل المنفية.

Are there **any** tomatoes?

We haven't got **any** grapes.

Look and circle the correct words

1 Are there any **tomato** / **tomatoes**?

2 I would like **some** / **any** eggs, please.

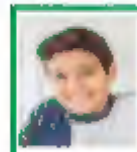
3 Please, can I have **a** / **an** apple?

4 I would like **a** / **an** pineapple and a / an orange.

5 Do you have **a** / **any** carrots, please?

6 How about **buy** / **buying** an apple, Mom?

7 How about buying some **grapes** / **grape**?



1-Hello, what would you like?
and some

2- I would like some potatoes



3-Yes, there are fresh apples.

onions, please. **Are there any**

apples? 4-How about buying some **grapes**?

5- No, thanks. That's all I need.

Read the food diaries. Order them from 1 (healthiest) to 3 (unhealthiest)

Breakfast: ful medames and bread, boiled egg, fresh juice

Lunch: koshari, salad, an orange

Dinner: yogurt, fruit salad



Breakfast: 2 fried eggs, french fries, cheese

Lunch: burger, french fries

Dinner: pizza



Breakfast: cheese and bread, cucumber, jam

Lunch: chicken, french fries, rice

Dinner: voaurt and honev. cake





Exercise on lesson 2 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- My favorite food is

- Ⓐ. mangoes Ⓑ. chocolate Ⓒ. pineapples

2- Chocolate is food.

- Ⓐ. healthy Ⓑ. unhealthy Ⓒ. good

3- You must eat, but you mustn't eat chocolate.

- Ⓐ. Fruits Ⓑ. cakes Ⓒ. ice-cream

4- Fruits like apples and bananas are food.

- Ⓐ. bad Ⓑ. unhealthy Ⓒ. healthy

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

Ashraf and his sister were going to the market to buy groceries. His sister asked him what he wanted for lunch on Saturday, when their uncle Faisal was coming. Ashraf said he wanted koshari, his favorite dish. His sister asked if there were any onions in the fridge, and Ashraf said no. So, they decided to buy bread, rice, and onions at the market.

Ⓐ.Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Ashraf's favourite dish is

- a- beans b- fish c- koshari d- meat

2- their uncle Faisal was coming on

- a- Saturday b- Sunday c- Monday d- Tuesday

Ⓑ Answer the following questions:

3- What did they decide to buy?

.....

4- Why were they going to the market?

.....

3- Choose the correct answer from:

1- There is (a – an – some – any) Mangoe.

2- She doesn't have (a – an – some – any) grapes.





- 3- We have (a – an – some – any) lemons.
- 4- Are there (a – an – some – any) cakes?
- 5- Is there (a – an – some – any) egg?
- 6- Ahmed drank (a – an – some – any) milk.
- 7- I ate (a – an – some – any) coconuts.
- 8- Sara doesn't have (a – an – some – any) pineapples.

⑥ .Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- 1-I don't have(a) pencils.
- 2-She would like.....(some) apple, please.
- 3-Are there(some) grapes?
- 4-I ate(any)apples.

⑦ .Punctuate the following:

I would like a banana please

⑧ .Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

" Your shopping list "

Things it has

–

need chocolate

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





LESSON 3 : JACK AND THE BEANSTALK

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
special	خاص مميز	beanstalk	ساق افاصولي	cage	قفص
rich	غني	castle	قلعة	grabbed	جنب
angry	غاضب	giant	عملاق	chopped	قطع

Irregular Verbs

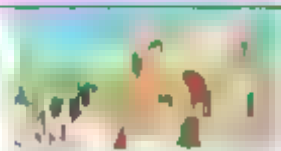
Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
meet	يقابل	met	met
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown

Expressions

threw them out of the window	القاهم من لنافذة
It went all the way up to the clouds.	ذهب على طول الطريق حتى الغيوم.
stay with	يبقي مع
golden eggs	بيضة ذهبية

Listen and read. What did Jack get for his cow?

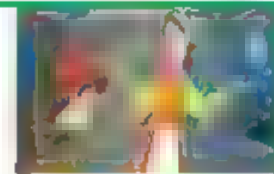
Jack and his mother were very poor. "Go to the market and sell our last cow," said Jack's mother. "Please get a good price, Jack!"



On the way to the market, Jack met an old man. "I have these **special** beans. Do you want to buy them? They will make you **rich**!" said the man.



Jack bought the beans. But his mother was very **angry**. "We need food, Jack, not beans!" She threw them out of the window. "Sorry, Mom," said Jack. "I thought they would help us." Jack went to bed. He was sad and very hungry.



The next morning, Jack saw a very tall **beanstalk** in the garden. It went all the way up to the clouds. Jack climbed the beanstalk. At the very top, he saw a **castle**. Jack went inside to see if anyone needed help.

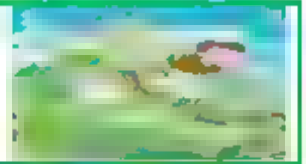




Suddenly, Jack saw a very big **giant**. He was counting bags of gold coins. There was a hen on the floor. The hen was in a **cage**. Next to the hen were some golden eggs.



The hen looked very sad. It was a magic hen, and it could talk! "Help me, please," cried the hen. "Save me from this terrible giant!" "I'll help you!" said Jack.



As soon as Jack reached his garden, he **grabbed** his axe. He **chopped** down the beanstalk. The giant fell on the ground and ran away. The hen was happy! It was free at last!



"Thank you for helping me, Jack. You are a kind boy. Can I please stay with you and your mother?" Jack and his mother weren't **poor** anymore. They sold the golden eggs to buy food. Jack and his mother lived happily ever after.



3-Read and match (A) with (B):



giant
grab
castle
chop
cage



a very large building built a long time ago
to cut something down
a box in which we keep animals
a very, very big person
to pick something up quickly



I liked the story
because...



I didn't like the
story because...

PRONUNCIATION

a e make the sound /e/
cake snake

ai make the sound /e/
rain pain

ay make the sound
/e/
gray stay





Look and write:

1



cake

2



lemons

3



banana

4



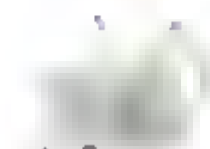
grapes

5



orange

6



milk

7



rice

8



candy

CLIL - MATH

Decimal fractions:

الكسور العشرية:

numerator



denominator

$$\frac{1}{5} = 0.20$$

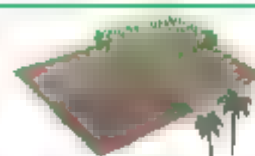
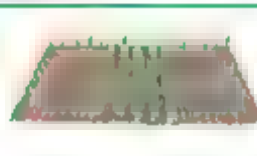
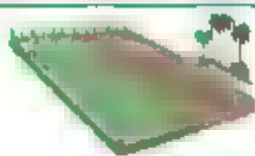
$$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 0.333$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0.50$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = 0.40$$

Look, read, and write the fractions





1 Walaa planted $\frac{1}{3}$ of her field.

2 Amir planted $\frac{1}{2}$ of his field

3 Tarek planted $\frac{1}{4}$ of his field

4 Lubna planted $\frac{1}{5}$ of her field

5 Sherif planted $\frac{3}{4}$ of his field

6 Manar planted $\frac{2}{5}$ of her field.

Exercise on lesson 3:

①- Listen and complete:

Mona: Did you like the

Hala : Yes, I

Mona: Why?

Hala : I liked the story They became rich finally.

Mona: How did they become rich?

Hala : They found a hen.

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The is a very big person.

- (A) Grab (B) castle (C) cage (D) giant

2- The is a very large building built a long time ago.

- (A) Grab (B) castle (C) cage (D) giant

3- To pick something quickly is to

- (A) chop (B) grab (C) make (D) throw

4- To cut something down is to

- (A) chop (B) grab (C) make (D) throw

5- The is a box in which we keep animals.

- (A) Grab (B) castle (C) cage (D) giant

6- There are chickpeas on the table.

- (A) a (B) an (C) some (D) any

7- My dad grew lemon tree in the garden.

- (A) a (B) an (C) some (D) any

8- I don't have grapes.

- (A) a (B) an (C) some (D) any

9- I ate pineapple.

- (A) a (B) an (C) some (D) any





③. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- his - very - mother - poor - and - Jack - were.

.....

2- you - Thank - me - helping - for.

.....

3- story - like - Did - you - the?

.....

4- cakes - There - any - aren't.

.....

④. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1- Would you like(any) chocolate?

2- We bought.....(any) tomatoes.

3- He doesn't have(some) money.

⑤. Punctuate the following:

jack gets down the beanstalk

.....

⑥. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"A story you read"

Special beans - horrible giant

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





LESSON 4 - WRITING

Important Vocabulary:



Bake يخبز



Boil يغلي



weigh out يزن



Cut يقطع



Mix يخلط



Pour يسكب



almond لوز



diamond الماس

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
recipe	وصفة طعام	mix	يخيط	Bake	يخبز
different	مختلف	mixture	خليط	share	يشارك
lentil soup	شربة عدس	honey	عسل لؤل	coconut	جوز الهند
even	فرن	semolina	دقيق بسبوسة	syrup	شربات
ingredients	مكونات	melted	مذاب		

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
make	يصنع - يرتب	made	made
put	يضع	put	put
cut	يقطع	cut	cut

Expressions

such as	مثل
on each diamond	على كل الماسة
for about 10 minutes.	لعدة حوالي 10 دقائق
Take it out of the oven	اخرجها من الفرن
melted butter	زبدة مذابة





INGREDIENTS

2 cups
semolina
1 cup yogurt
1/3 cup sugar
1/2 cup melted
butter
1 tsp baking
powder
1 cup coconut
almonds
Syrup
3/4 cup water
2 tbsp honey

My favorite recipe

We cook lots of different things, such as **lentil** soup, **ful medames**, and **molokhia**. My favorite thing to bake is **basbousa**. This is how you make it.

First, you need to turn your **oven** on to get it hot. Then **weigh out** the ingredients. Then you **mix** the **semolina**, coconut, sugar, and **melted** butter. You should mix these **ingredients** by hand. I love doing this!

Then you add the yogurt and **pour** the **mixture** into a baking dish.

You can use a knife to make **diamond** shapes on top of the basbousa. Put an **almond** on each diamond. It looks really pretty. **Bake** the basbousa in the oven for 30 minutes.

Make the **syrup**. Put the **honey**, water, and lemon juice into a saucepan.

Boil the mixture for about 10 minutes.

Take it out of the **oven**. Then pour the syrup over the basbousa. **Cut** the basbousa and share it with your family!



طبخ الكثير من الأتياء المختلفة، مثل شوربة العدس والفول المدس والملوخية، أشهى ما أعده هو اليوسوسة. إليك طريقة تحضيرها.
أولاً، خليك تشميل الفرن حتى يسخن، ثم وزن المكونات ثم سلق السميد وجوز الهند والسكر والزبدة المدببة، يجب خلط هذه المكونات يدوياً، أحب القيام بذلك!
ثم تضيف الزبادي وتسكب الخليط في طبق الخبز.
يمكنك استخدام سكين لعمل أشكال ماسية فوق اليوسوسة، صبح حبه نور على كل ماسة، نيدي جميلة جداً. اخبر اليوسوسة في الفرن لمدة 30 دقيقة.
اصنع القطر: ضاع الصل والماء وعصير الليمون في قدر، خلي الخليط لمدة 10 دقائق تقريباً.
أخرجه من الفرن، ثم اسكب القطر فوق اليوسوسة، قطع اليوسوسة وشاركها مع عائلتك!

Tip!

When writing a recipe, use the base form of verbs, and imperatives to give instructions. Use sequence words (**first, then, after that, etc.**) to organize your steps.

عند كتابة وصفة، استخدم الصيغة الأساسية للأفعال وصيغ الأمر لإعطاء التعليمات. استخدم كلمات التسلسل (**أولاً، ثم، بعد ذلك، وما إلى ذلك**) لتنظيم خطواتك.





Exercise on lesson 4:

② Complete the following dialogue:

Ahmed : Hello!

Salesman: Hello! What would you?

Ahmed : I'd like grapes.

Salesman: Help yourself

Ahmed : Are there coconuts?

Salesman: Yes, there

② Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

The of basbousa is 2 Semolina, a cup of sugar and some honey.

- (A) ingredients (B) instructions (C) recipe (D) syrup

2- there any rice? Yes, there is.

- (A) Are (B) Am (C) Is (D) Was

3- Is there any?

- (A) coconuts (B) grapes (C) cakes (D) milk

4- about buying some pineapples?

- (A) How (B) When (C) Where (D) Who

5- the mixture into a baking dish.

- (A) Pour (B) cut (C) share (D) weight out

6- You can use a to make diamond shapes on top of the basbousa.

- (A) spoon (B) fork (C) dish (D) knife

④ Read the text and answer the questions:

First, you need to turn your oven on to get it hot. Then weigh out the ingredients. Then you mix the semolina, coconut, sugar, and melted butter. You should mix these ingredients by hand. I love doing this!

Then you add the yogurt and pour the mixture into a baking dish. You can use a knife to make diamond shapes on top of the basbousa. Put an almond on each diamond. It looks pretty. Bake the basbousa in the oven for 30 minutes.





A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- You add..... to the mixture after you have mixed it.

A - yogurt

B - almonds

C - milk

D - water

2- You should mix these ingredients by

A - leg

B - hand

C - arm

D - foot

B. Answer the following questions:

3- What is the first step in making basbousa?

.....

4- How long should you bake basbousa in the oven?

.....

5. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- the - basbousa - syrup - over - pour - the.

.....

2- What - Hello - like - would - you?

.....

3- in - water - a - Boil - pan.

.....

4- about - coconuts - buying - How - some?

.....

7. Punctuate the following:

no there isn't any rice

.....

8. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"How to make basbousa"

(wight out - Pour - Bake - boil - cut)

.....





LESSON 5 - PROJECT

Think and research

Research a fruit or vegetable that grows in Egypt. Find out where and how it grows. Find out what we use it for. Think about these:

- 1 What dishes can you make with it?
- 2 What other ingredients do you add to it?
- 3 Find a recipe you would like to make that uses it.

Read and do

- 1 Draw or find some pictures you can use
- 2 Make your poster.
- 3-Show your poster to the class



Mangoes grow in Egypt
We can make a lot of drinks and dishes with it
We can make delicious mango juice or cocktail juice.
We can also make a fruit salad and a mango cake.

Do you remember these foods? Look and write

.....
.....

Seller: Hello. Would you like some

Nader: No, thank you. I would like some.....

Seller: Hello. Would you like some..... ?

Rania: Yes, please!

Seller: How about buying some

Rania: No, thank you. I some.....

Exercise on lesson 5 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Hello! would you like?

- (A) When (B) How (C) What (D) Why

2- Are there coconuts?

- (A) a (B) an (C) some (D) any





3- Is there any rice? - No, there

- ☐ A. is ☐ B. isn't ☐ C. are ☐ D. aren't

4- How about some bananas?

- ☐ A. buy ☐ B. bought ☐ C. buying ☐ D. to buy

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

Mangoes are a delicious and nutritious fruit that is native to South Asia. They are a good source of vitamins A and C, as well as fiber. Mangoes can be eaten fresh, cooked, or juiced. They are also a popular ingredient in desserts.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Mangoes are a good source of vitamins.....

- a- E and K b- B and D c- A and C d- A, B, and C

2- Mangoes are a delicious and nutritious.....

- a-vegetable b- fruit c- grass d-cloth

B. Answer the following questions:

3-How can mangoes be eaten?

.....

4-Where are mangoes native to ?

.....

3. Punctuate the following:

hello would you like some juice

4. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

My favourite fruit is mange

(delicious – drinks – desserts – cake – fruit salad)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





Test on unit 1

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Ali has two eggs, french fries, cheese for breakfast.

- (A) ~~boiled~~ (B) ~~fried~~ (C) ~~fresh~~ (D) ~~old~~

2- He has burger, fries for lunch.

- (A) ~~Spanish~~ (B) ~~fresh~~ (C) ~~french~~ (D) ~~boiled~~

3-He has fordinner.

- (A) ~~pizza~~ (B) ~~burger~~ (C) ~~chicken~~ (D) ~~fish~~

4-Ali has cheese for

- (A) ~~breakfast~~ (B) ~~lunch~~ (C) ~~snack~~ (D) ~~dinner~~

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I would like potatoes

- (A) ~~a~~ (B) ~~an~~ (C) ~~some~~ (D) ~~any~~

2- Do you have carrots, please?

- (A) ~~a~~ (B) ~~an~~ (C) ~~some~~ (D) ~~any~~

3- How about..... some grapes?

- (A) ~~buy~~ (B) ~~buying~~ (C) ~~buys~~ (D) ~~bought~~

4- Please, I want apple?

- (A) ~~a~~ (B) ~~an~~ (C) ~~some~~ (D) ~~any~~

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box

salad - delicious - cake - drinks - cars

Mangoes grow in Egypt. We can make a lot ofand dishes with it.
We can makemango juice or cocktail juice. We can also make a fruit
..... and a mango

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

Shopping is a great way to spend time and get what you need. You can go to the mall, to buy clothes. You can go to shoes the grocery store, to buy groceries or even online to find what you're looking for. There are so many different things to buy, from clothes and shoes to food and electronics.

Ⓐ .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:





1- Where can you go to buy clothes and shoes?

- (A) - green grocer (B) - grocery store (C) - sea (D) - mall

2- we can buy.....at grocery store.

- (A) - clothes (B) - books (C) - sugar (D) - shoes

(B) Answer the following questions:

3-Where can you do shopping?

4-Why do people enjoy shopping ?

(5) Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- in - We - garden - mangoes - our - grow!

2- ingredients - mix - You - hand - these - by - should.

(6) Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1-We ate(any) fruits for a snack.

2-I don't need(some) vegetables.

(7) Punctuate the following:

mangoes grow in egypt

(8) Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

A fruit or vegetable that grows in Egypt.

1-describe it's shape and taste.

2-How can it be eaten?

3- What dishes can you make with it?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





Unit 2 I want to be healthy!

LESSON 1 - SPORTS

Important Vocabulary:



football كرة القدم



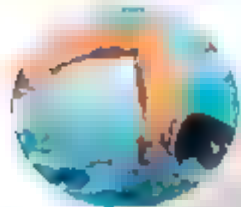
Handball كرة اليد



Squash اسكواش



tennis تنس



swimming سباحة



sailing ابحار



Karate كراتيه



Kong fu كونفو

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
between	بين	bad at	سي في	good at	جيد في
club	نادي	great	عظيم	Let's	هيا - دعنا

Irregular Verbs

Verb	Meaning	past	Past participle
win	يفوز	won	won
swim	يسبح - يبحر	swam	swum

Expressions

What about you?	ماذا عنك؟
I'm better at tennis	انا افضل في التنس
let's go to the club later.	دعنا نذهب الي النادي فيما بعد
About five?	في حوالي الخامسة
Awesome	رائع





Seleem: What are you watching?

Wael: An old match between Raneem El Weleily and Nour El Sherbini – it's great. I love squash!

Seleem: Me too! Who's winning?

Wael: Raneem – she's very good at playing squash.

Seleem: I know. What sport are you good at?

Wael: I'm very good at playing tennis, but I'm bad at playing handball. What about you?

Seleem: I'm good at playing squash, but I'm bad at playing tennis. I love football too.

Wael: So do I, but I'm better at tennis than I am at football. Let's go and play a game of football.

Seleem: Yes, let's go to the club later.

Wael: Yes! And what other sports do you watch on TV?

Seleem: I love watching karate and kung fu. And you?

Wael: My favorites are swimming and sailing. Sailing looks fun!

Seleem: Great! So what time do you want to play football?

Wael: About five?

Seleem: Awesome – see you in the club later!



Listen again and circle the correct words

- 1 Seleem / Wael is watching a squash match.
- 2 Seleem and Wael like / don't like sport.
- 3 Wael is worse / better at football than he is at tennis.
- 4 They agree to play squash / football later.

What sports do we have in Egypt?



We have sports like football, tennis, and swimming. Which sports would you like to try?





AN AWFUL NIGHTMARE!

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
toxic	سام	shade	ظل	remember	يتذكر
emissions	الانبعاثات	nightmare	كابوس	wait	ينتظر
breathing	التنفس	greenhouses	صوبة زجاجية	awful	مروع

Listen and read. Check your answers to Exercise 1

I can't breathe, I know that. The air is black and **toxic**. There are too many **emissions** from cars. It's dangerous for children's lungs and we have to stay at home. There are many days when we can't go to school because the air is too bad. My little brother had to go to the hospital because of problems with his **breathing**. I remember when we could go to the park and play with our friends – the grass was green and the sky was blue. We could even see the sun. Now we can't see the sun any more because the sky is gray or black. I **remember** going on holiday and playing on the beach with my family. We swam in the sea, but now we can't swim in the sea because there's too much plastic in it and it is dirty. Other things I remember are eating fruit from trees and sitting in their **shade** on hot days. But now they cut down all the trees so we only have fruit from **greenhouses** and we can't sit outside any more.

But **wait**, what's that? It's my mom calling and it's time to get ready for school! It was all an **awful nightmare**! I look outside and the sky is blue and I can see the sun. We're going to the park today. But I remember my dream and I know in my heart we need to look after our planet. We can drive our cars less, use our bikes more, plant trees, and keep our sea clean, but we must work hard at this!





Exercise on lesson 1

①. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I'm very good at playing tennis, I'm bad at playing handball.

- Ⓐ- a Ⓑ- and Ⓒ- so Ⓓ- but

2- Emissions is dangerous for children's

- Ⓐ- heart Ⓑ- legs Ⓒ- lungs Ⓓ- hands

3- I'm better at tennis I am at football

- Ⓐ- the Ⓑ- than Ⓒ- then Ⓓ- this

4- A..... is a glass building used for growing plants

- Ⓐ- greenhouse Ⓑ- toxic Ⓒ- shade Ⓓ- book

5. I play football with my friends at the

- Ⓐ- bank Ⓑ- hospital Ⓒ- club Ⓓ- museum

6. Football is very in Egypt.

- Ⓐ- ugly Ⓑ- harmful Ⓒ- Useless Ⓓ- popular

7. My brother was happy because his team the match.

- Ⓐ- won Ⓑ- lost Ⓒ- miss Ⓓ- arrived

②. Read the text and answer the questions:

A nightmare is a very bad dream that can be scary or upsetting. Nightmares can happen to anyone, but they are more common in children. Nightmares are often caused by stress, anxiety, or fear. They can also be caused by certain medications or medical conditions. Some common themes in nightmares include being chased, falling, being lost, or being in danger.

Ⓐ. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Nightmares can happen to.....

- a- children only b- adults only c- teenagers only d- anyone

2- A nightmare is a..... dream

- a- happy b- scary c- pleased d- comfortable





B. Answer the following questions:

3-What is the difference between a nightmare and a dream?

.....

4-What are some common themes in nightmares?

.....

C. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- from – There – cars – many – are – emissions – too.

.....

2- Egypt – What – do – have – we – in – sports?

.....

3- play – and – We – go – to – with - the park – friends – our – could.

.....

4- TV – sports – What – on – other – do – you – watch?

.....

D. Punctuate the following:

I can t breathe

.....

E. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

Sports you are good and bad at

1-what is your favourite sport?

2-Where do you play it?

3- When do you play it?

4-Wh do you play it with

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





LESSON 2 -I'M GOOD AT..

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
taekwondo	تايكوندو	climb	يتسلق	practice	تمرين
jigsaws	الصور المقطعة	across	عبر	tidy	مرتب

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
do	يعمل – يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn

Expressions

walk across the desert	يمشي عبر الصحراء
do jigsaws	يجمع الصور المقطعة

Language focus

We use **good, great, bad + at** to talk about things we do or don't do well.

نحن نستخدم الكلمات (**good, great, bad + at**) للحديث عن الأشياء التي نقوم بها بشكل جيد أو لا نقوم بها بشكل جيد.

I'm very **good at** playing football, but I'm very **bad at** sailing.

Look at the sentence above. Then circle the correct word in this sentence:

I'm very **good at** drawing / draw.

We use the **-ing** form with **good/great/bad at**. To make the **-ing** form, we take the infinitive of the verb (e.g.play) and add **-ing** (e.g.playing).

If the verb ends in **-e** (e.g.make), we delete the **-e** and add **-ing** (e.g.making).

He's very **bad at** making cakes, but he's **good at** making shawerma.

الخلاصة:

بعد **good at/ great at / bad at** نستخدم اسم أو فعل مضارع له **ing**.





Complete the sentences

- 1 I'm good at..... (play) football.
- 2 My sister is very good at(write) poems.
- 3 Sami's bad at(speak) French!
- 4 They're great at..... (help) their mom in the kitchen.



I'm **good at** reading Arabic, but I'm **bad at** art. What about you?



I'm **bad at** playing the piano, but I'm **good at** singing.

Look and write. Use good at, bad at, great at, and the phrases in the box

climb trees	jump	walk across the desert	do jigsaws	draw	cook

- 1 Monkeys.....
- 2 Cats
- 3 Camels
- 4 Mazen
- 5 Reem.....
- 6 Dad.....

Listen again, and complete the sentences

- 1 Hi, I'm Dalia. I'm **good at** playing football and making cakes. I'm **bad at** playing handball.
- 2 Aser is my brother. He's **good** at playing tennis, but he's **bad at** **helping** me in the kitchen!
- 3 My sister's name is Salma. She's **good at** doing math. She's **bad at** tidying her room!



I'm **good at** table tennis because I can move fast. What sport are you **good at**?



I'm **good at** football because I practice a lot. What sport are you **bad at**?





CLIL – Math

Adding and subtracting decimals:

إضافة وطرح الكسور العشرية:

When you add or subtract decimals, treat them like whole numbers, but move the decimal point at the end so the position matches the numbers.

عند جمع الكسور العشرية أو طرحها ، تعامل معها مثل الأعداد الصحيحة ، لكن حرك الفاصلة العشرية في النهاية بحيث يتطابق الموضع مع الأرقام.

$$+ 2.367$$

$$8.145$$

$$10.512$$

$$- 10.512$$

$$8.145$$

$$2.367$$

The position of the decimal point has to match the position in the original numbers.

يجب أن يتطابق موضع الفاصلة العشرية مع الموضع في الأرقام الأصلية.

Solve the problems

1 If one tree is 3.459 meters tall and another tree is 2.753 meters tall, **what is the difference in height between both trees?**

2 Jihan ran 3.567 km on Sunday and 5.258 km on Tuesday. **What is the total distance that Jihan ran?**

3 Taher bought 2 watermelons. One weighs 2.657 kg and the other weighs 3.205 kg. **Find:**

a the total weight of both watermelons.

b the weight difference between the two watermelons.

Exercise on lesson 2

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I'm good atArabic

a-read

b-reads

c-reading

d-reader

2- Aser is my

a-aunt

b-sister

c-brother

d-daughter

3- I'm badplaying the piano

a-at

b-in

c-to

d-on

4- Please, I want apples?

a-a

b-an

c-some

d-any





2. Read the text and answer the questions:

I'm Yomna. I'm good at playing football and making cakes. I'm bad at playing handball. Anas is my brother. He is 11 years old. He's good at playing tennis but he's bad at helping me in the kitchen! My sister's name is Salma. She is 8 years old. She's good at doing math. She's bad at tidying her room!

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Anas is years old.

a- seven

b- eleven

c- ten

d- seventeen

2- Salma is than Anas.

a- taller

b- younger

c- older

d- faster

B. Answer the following questions:

3- What is Yomna good at?

.....

4- What is Anas bad at ?

.....

3. Punctuate the following:

yomna and anas are clever

4. Write an email of forty (40) words to your friend Ahmed to tell him about things you are good and bad at your name is Osama and your email address is osama@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com:

From:

To:

Subject:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





LESSON 3 • SPORTS PLACES AND EQUIPMENT

Important Vocabulary:



football pitch

ملعب كرة قدم



karate suit

بدلة كراتيه



tennis court

ملعب تنس



swimming pool

حمام سباحة



football boots

حذاء كرة قدم



tennis ball

كرة تنس



squash racket

مضرب سكواش



swimming goggles

نظارات السباحة

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
kicking	بركل	moves	حركات	high	عالي
awesome	رائع	practice	تمرين	summer	صيف

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
Has/ have	يملك - يحصل - يتناول	had	had

Listen and match the speakers (A-E) to the photos in Exercise 1 (1-8). Some speakers match more than one photo

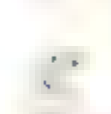
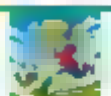
I love my sport-kicking a ball on a pitch is my favorite thing.

Being in a swimming pool and doing this sport is the best thing for me:

I like the way I can do lots of different moves. I like high kicks best.

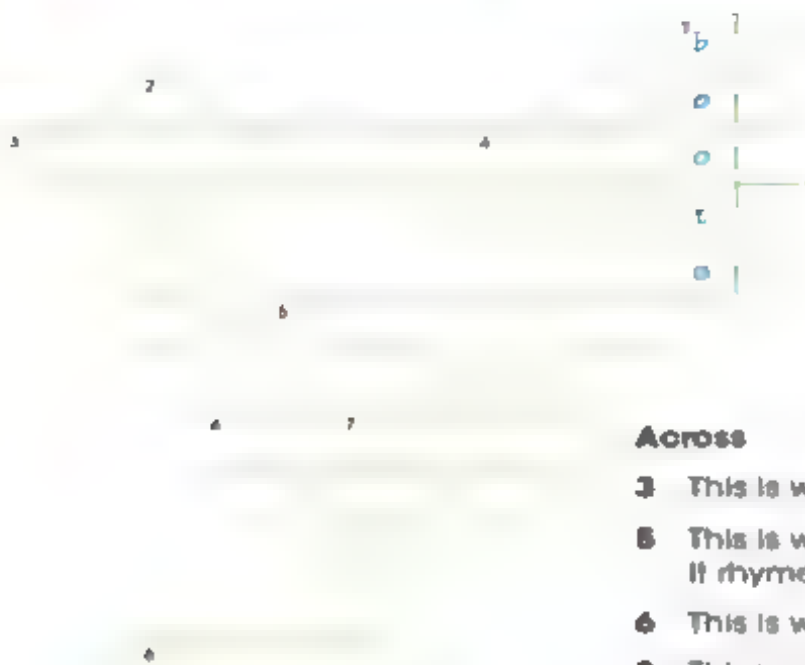
You have to play on a small court with walls all around. You have a small racket and you move very fast.

I think it's an awesome sport and I practice a lot in the summer. They have tennis courts in the park and I go there with my friends.





4 Complete the crossword with the sports words



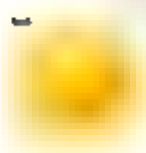
Down

- 1 This is what I wear to play football
- 2 This is where I play football
- 4 This is what I wear to go swimming
- 7 This is where I play tennis

Across

- 3 This is where I go swimming
- 5 This is when I do high kicks. It rhymes with "you" and "two."
- 6 This is what I use to play squash
- 8 This is what I wear to do karate

PRONUNCIATION



sun



man



cat



sock



pen



red

How many sounds are there in these words? There are three: e.g. sock: s-o-ck

What are short and long vowels?

In English, we have **short vowels** in words like **hat**, **cup**, **pot**, **egg**, and **sit**.

We have **long vowels** in words like **rose**, **light**, **pain**, **tea**, and **two**



Spider



Teacher



Robot



Paper





Exercise on lesson 3:

①. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- We play tennis in a

a-hall

b-court

c-street

d-room

2- We can swim in a

a-court

b-pitch

c-pool

d-park

3- A.....is what I use to play squash.

a-racket

b-rocket

c-paper

d-goggle

4- I wear a karateto do karate.

a-jacket

b-pants

c-suit

d-shorts

②. Read the text and answer the questions:

Sports places and equipment are important for people who enjoy playing sports. There are many different types of sports places and equipment, each designed for a specific sport. For example, a tennis court is a place where people play tennis, and a tennis racket is an equipment used in tennis. You have to wear football boots to play football and to do karate you wear a karate suit.

③. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- You wearto play football.

a- suits

b- boots

c- goggles

d- slippers

2- A tennis..... is a place where people play tennis,

a-pitch

b- theatre

c- court

d-house

④. Answer the following questions:

3-What is a tennis racket used for?

4-How many sports are mentioned in the passage ?

⑤. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- courts – in – They – park – tennis – the – have.

2- lots – the – way – I – like – I – can – different – of – moves – do.

3- to – what – wear – This – football – is – I – play.

4- what – to – This – squash – is – use – play – I.





LESSON 4 - WRITING - A SPORTS BIOGRAPHY

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
taekwondo	تيكوندو	bronze	برونز	competitor	متنافس
Olympic	العاب اولمبيه	gold	ذهب	athlete	رياضي
Moroccan	مغربي	medal	ميدالية	Egyptian	مصري

Irregular Verbs

Verb	Meaning	past	Past participle
win	يفوز	won	won
bear	يلد	bore	born
become	يصبح	became	become

Expressions

was born	ولد
one of the two people	واحد من شخصين
compete against	يتنافس ضد
with special needs	من ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة

1 Hedaya Malak is a famous Egyptian **taekwondo** player. She is one of the two people who carried the Egyptian flag at the Tokyo **Olympic** Games in **2021**. This is amazing!

2 Hedaya was born on April **21, 1993**. She began practicing taekwondo at the age of seven and won many prizes at the age of **14**. She won the **bronze medal** at the Rio Olympics in **2016**. She also won the bronze medal in Tokyo in **2021**.

3 Hedaya is a very kind person. In 2016 she helped a **Moroccan athlete** with special needs, **Raja Garmash**. Raja had no one to **compete** against, so Hedaya became her **competitor** and lost. Raja could therefore win the **gold medal** and it was a very special moment for her.

4 What does Hedaya do now? She is practicing hard. She really wants to win a gold medal!



Read again and answer the questions

1 What is her sport?

2 Why is she important?





3 Who did she help in 2016?

4 What does she want for the future?



Writing a sports biography:

كتابة سيرة ذاتية رياضية

1- Introduce the person, giving their name.

1- قدم الشخص، مع ذكر اسمه.

2- Say why they are famous and give details about their sport.

2- اذكر سبب شهرته وقدم تفاصيل عن رياضته.

3- Give more details about their success and why they are interesting or important.

3- قدم المزيد من التفاصيل عن نجاحه ولماذا هو مثير للاهتمام أو مهم.

4- Say what you think could happen next for their career.

4- قل ما تعتقد أنه يمكن أن يحدث بعد ذلك في حياتهم المهنية.

notes for a sports biography. Use phrases 1–6 to help you. Try to use the words in the box

1 He / She was born on ...

2 He / She began ...

3 He / She was the first ...

4 He / She was / is successful because ...

5 He / She won ...

6 He / She is also ... / Moreover / As well as this, he / she is

...



Exercise on lesson 4:

① Read the text and answer the questions:

Hedaya Malak is a famous Egyptian **taekwondo** player. She is one of the two people who carried the Egyptian flag at the Tokyo **Olympic** Games in **2021**. This is amazing!

Hedaya was born on April **21, 1993**. She began practicing **taekwondo** at the age of seven and won many prizes at the age of **14**. She won the **bronze medal** at the Rio Olympics in **2016**. She also won the bronze medal in Tokyo in **2021**.





A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Hedaya Malak is a famous player.

- a- karate b- taekwondo c- football d- tennis

2- Hedaya Malak is

- a- Moroccan b- American c- Egyptian d- German

B. Answer the following questions:

3- When did Hedaya begin practicing Taekwondo?

4- What medal did she win?

2. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- medal – Olympics – She – the – at – bronze – the – Rio – won.

2- medal – win – She – wants – really – to – a gold!

3- gold – Raia – therefore – the – could – medal – win.

4- kind – Hedaya – a very – is – person.

3. Punctuate the following:

hedaya malak is a famous egyptian

4. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

A sports player biography

1 He / She was born on ...

2 He / She began ...

3 He / She was the first





Look and write



Read and complete

I'm very 1..... at swimming and now I'm in the school team! But I'm very 2..... at tennis. I never win! My brother is bad 3..... football, but he 4..... great at taekwondo!



Exercise on lesson 5:

①. Read the text and answer the questions:

When harmful chemicals go into water bodies like rivers, lakes, and seas, we call this water pollution. Water pollution can have a number of negative effects on people and the environment. It can cause diseases, such as cholera and typhoid. It can also kill fish and other aquatic life. Water pollution can also make it difficult to use water for drinking, cooking, and other purposes.

Ⓐ. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Water pollution can cause

a-happiness

b- diseases

c- health

d-power

2- Rivers, lakes, and seas are called water.....

a-pollution

b- drinking

c- cooking

d-bodies

Ⓑ. Answer the following questions:

3-When is water pollution happened?

.....

4-What negative effects can water pollution have ?

.....

②. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- kill – Water – can – pollution – organisms.

.....

2- make – Dirty – children – water – can.

.....





Test on unit 2 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Hedaya Malak is a famousplayer.

- Ⓐ- tennis Ⓑ- karate Ⓒ- taekwondo Ⓓ- football

1-Hedaya Malak is a

- Ⓐ- British Ⓑ- Egyptian Ⓒ- Italian Ⓓ- French

1- She carried the Egyptian flag at theOlympic Games

- Ⓐ- Tokyo Ⓑ- Cairo Ⓒ- London Ⓓ- Paris

1- The Tokyo Olympic Games was in.....

- Ⓐ- 2020 Ⓑ-2021 Ⓒ-2022 Ⓓ-2023

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I wear a karateto do karate.

- Ⓐ- suit Ⓑ- shoes Ⓒ- goggles Ⓓ- shirt

2- She also won the bronze..... in Tokyo in 2021

- Ⓐ- market Ⓑ- model Ⓒ- medal Ⓓ- basket

3- My brother is good atjigsaws.

- Ⓐ- do Ⓑ- doing Ⓒ- does Ⓓ- done

4- I'm at tennis. I never win!

- Ⓐ- good Ⓑ- great Ⓒ- bad Ⓓ- sad

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

Sherif Osman is a famous athlete. He won many prizes. He can compete in important competitions. He has won three gold medals at the Paralympic Games. He is a two-time world champion and a five-time African champion. He wants to win new medals in the future. His sport is weightlifting. He spends many hours training every day.

Ⓐ.Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Sherif Osman is a famous.....

- a- doctor b- singer c- footballer d- athlete

2- His sport is

- a-taekwondo b- weightlifting c- handball d-squash





④ Answer the following questions:

1-How many times is Sherif African champion?

4-What does Sherif want to do in the future ?

⑤ Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- what – football – is – wear – I – to – play – This.

2- good – you – What – are – at – sport?

⑥ Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1-She is bad at(save) her money.

2-I am good at(read) English.

⑦ Punctuate the following:

let s go and play a game of football

⑧ Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

The most popular sport in Egypt

(Football – tennis – squash – kung fu – karate)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

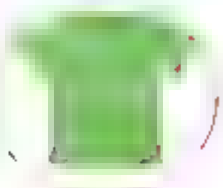




Unit 3 How do I look?

LESSON 1 – OUR TRIP TO AL FAYOUM

Important Vocabulary:



T-shirt

تيشرت



Sunglasses

نظارة شمس



swimming shorts

شورت سباحة



Scarf

وشاح - كوفية



Sweater

سترة



Sneakers

حذاء رياضي



Necklace

قلادة



pajamas

سترة نوم

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
pack	يخزم - يعبا	comfortable	مريح	stripes	مخطط
suitcases	حقائب - شلف				

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
Wear	يرتدي بلبس	wore	worn
Take	يأخذ	took	taken
give	يعطي	gave	given

Expressions

They have a lovely pool, don't they?	لديهم حمام سباحة جميل، اليس كذلك؟
We haven't seen them for ages!	لم نرههم منذ سنين
But come on	لكن هيا اسرع





Listen and read. What are Mom and Aser doing?

Mom: Aser, we need to **pack** our **suitcases** for our holiday tomorrow.

Aser: It's so exciting! I can't wait to go to Al Fayoum to see Uncle **Hatem** and Aunt **Malak**. And, of course, **Faris** and **Dina**.

Mom: I know. I'm excited to see them, too. We haven't seen them for ages! But come on, we need to **pack**!

Aser: OK, I need to pack my green T-shirt and my swimming shorts because they have a lovely pool, don't they?

Mom: Yes, and remember your sunglasses. It will be very sunny.

Aser: Will I need a coat and a **scarf**?

Mom: No, Aser, you won't. But you should pack a **sweater**. It can be cool in the evenings.

Aser: OK. I'll pack my blue sweater. That's my favorite.

Mom: You'll need your **sneakers** because we'll be walking around a lot and you need to wear something **comfortable** on your feet.

Aser: What about my best **galabeya**? Will I need the one that Grandma gave me?

Mom: No, you won't. But I will take my gold **necklace**.

Aser: Hmm. OK. What else do I need? Oh, I know! My **pajamas**! I'll take the ones with the **stripes**. They're really cool!



Find out:

		
spotted	striped	pearl necklace.

Exercise on lesson 1 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- My mother likes to wear a golden

a-dress b-shirt c-necklace d-shoes

2- I need my because I'll walk around a lot.

a- necklace b- sneakers c-sweater d-scarf

3- you should pack a It can be cool in the evenings.

a- necklace b- sneakers c-sweater d-sunglasses

4- we need to pack our for our holiday tomorrow.

a- suitcases b-wallets c-purses d-books





2. Read the text and answer the questions:

Aser and his mom were packing for their holiday to Al Fayoum. Aser was excited to see his uncle, aunt, and cousins, but he also knew that he needed to pack the right things. "I need to pack my green T-shirt and my swimming shorts," Aser said. "They have a lovely pool, don't they?" "Yes, they do," his mom said. "And remember your sunglasses. It will be very sunny." "Will I need a coat and a scarf?" Aser asked. "No, Aser, you won't," his mom said. "But you should pack a sweater. It can be cool in the evenings."

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Aser and his mom were going to

- a- luxor b- Giza c- Al Fayoum d- Aswan

2- Aser was to see his uncle, aunt, and cousins,

- a-exiting b- excited c- boring d-bored

B. Answer the following questions:

3-Why should Aser need to pack his sweeter?

4-Why should Aser need to pack his sunglasses?

3. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- to – our – We – pack – suitcases – need.

2- the – one – me – Will – need – that – Grandma – I – gave?

3- seen – We – ages – haven't – them – for!

4- with – I'll – the – ones – take – the stripes.

4. Punctuate the following:

aser wants to visit al fayoum

5. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

Clothes you need to pack to your holiday

(T-shirt –sunglasses - swimming – shorts –scarf)





LESSON 2 – My favourite clothes

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
information	معلومات	robe	رداء	festival	مهرجان
traditional	تقليدي	sunburned	حريق شمس	patterns	انماط نماذج
galabeya	جلابية	hidden	مخفي محباً	celebrate	يحتفل
sleeves	أكمام	outside	خارج	popular	شعبي محبوب

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
hide	يختبئ يختبئ	hid	hidden

Expressions

Egyptian clothing	الملابس المصرية
the long white robe	الرداء الأبيض الطويل
It looks really cool	يبدو رائعاً حقاً
There are beautiful patterns on them.	هناك أنماط جميلة عليها

Listen and read. Fares is talking to his friend Tomas on social media. What does Tomas want to know about?

Tomas: Hi, **Fares**. Can you help me? I'm doing a school project about Egyptian clothing. Can you give me some **information**?

Fares: Hi, **Tomas**. Yes, of course. What do you want to know?

Tomas: Well, what do you usually wear?

Fares: I live in **Sohag** and it's usually very hot here. Today, I'm wearing shorts and a T-shirt.

Tomas: Cool! Can you tell me about some traditional Egyptian clothes?

Fares: Oh, sure. Well, many men wear the **galabeya**. This is the long white **robe** that is very **popular**.

Tomas: Yes, I've seen it. It looks really cool to wear.

Fares: Yes, it's cool because it's made from cotton. It's usually white, but you can

get other colors too. The **sleeves** are long so we don't get **sunburned**!

Tomas: Are there **pockets**?

Fares: Yes! But they're **hidden** – you can't see them from the **outside**.

Tomas: Do you wear **galabeyas** when you're **celebrating** a special **festival**?

Fares: We do, and the clothes we wear for **Eid**, for example, are very beautiful. They can be colorful. Sometimes there are beautiful **patterns** on them.

Tomas: Thanks, Fares. That's really useful!





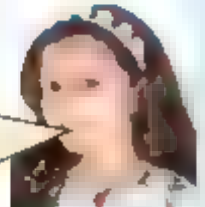
Read again and answer T (True) or F (False)

- 1 Tomas wants to buy some Egyptian clothes. F
- 2 Fares isn't wearing a galabeya today.
- 3 Galabeyas are usually made from cotton.
- 4 Galabeyas are always white.
- 5 Galabeyas don't have pockets



I've got a striped dress.
I love it! I wear it to
celebrate Sham El-Nessim.

My favorite thing is my
sweater. It's blue and it
has a pocket. I wear it
when I travel



Look and complete

belt - costume - crown - gloves - pockets

- 1 Marwa is wearing a..... dress with
a..... . There are two.....
- 2 Reem is wearing a..... . She looks like a
princess! She has a..... on her head. She has
white..... on her hands.



Work with a partner. Read and answer

- 1 Sameh went to town to buy new sneakers.
Why did Sameh go to town?
- 2 Nesma went to the kitchen to make a cake.
Why did Nesma go to the kitchen?
- 3 Tarek made a suit to wear to a wedding.
Why did Tarek make a suit?



Language focus

Infinitive of purpose

We use **to + infinitive** to express purpose, and to say why someone does something.

She went to town **to buy** a dress.

He bought new sneakers **to wear** for playing football.

I went to the hall **to get** my coat.

I wore a galabeya **to stay** cool.

الخلاصة: للتعبير ولتذكر الغرض من فعل شيء نستخدم **To + inf** بمعنى لكي.






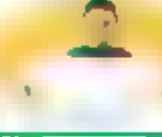


Circle the correct words

- 1 I went to the library **borrow** / **to borrow** a book.
- 2 Inji used a pen **to write** / **write** her essay.
- 3 Sherif bought a new suitcase **take** / **to take** on holiday.
- 4 Malak wears her sunglasses **to protect** / **protect** her eyes.

Read and match

I bought some sunglasses	to play with our friends.
We went to the park	to buy some bread.
Hazem studied hard	to finish their homework.
Basma went to the shop	to wear on holiday.
They went to the library	to get good grades

Listen and number

Narrator 1: Speaker: I went to town to buy a beautiful new dress to my party.	
Narrator 2: Speaker: I got some cardboard paper to make my poster.	
Narrator 3: Speaker: I searched on the internet to find the information to my homework.	
Narrator 4: Speaker: I bought a scarf and gloves to keep me warm.	

Tip!

Regular past verb: **travel** **travelled** **close** **closed** **study** **studied**

Irregular past verb: **go** **went** **see** **saw** **write** **wrote**

الخلاصة: في زمن الماضي البسيط نستخدم الفعل في التصريف الثاني وللحصول علي التصريف الثاني للفعل مع الأفعال المنتظمة نضيف للفعل **ed - d - ied** أما الأفعال الشاذة فتحفظ كما هي.





Look and make sentences in the past simple to express purpose

1 I / go / to my bedroom / sleep

*I **went** to my bedroom **to** sleep*

2 Nayera / leave / the party / catch her train

.....

3 Adam / call / Younis / ask for help with his project

.....

4 Tarek / buy / a racket / play tennis

.....

5 My teacher/use/a red pen/correct homework

.....

Complete the sentences with your ideas

1 I went into town

.....

2 My teacher used a green pen

.....

3 Basel opened his bag

.....

4 Mayar made a cake

.....

Exercise on lesson 2:

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I went to the bookshop to..... a book

a-buy b-buys c-buying d-bought

2- My friend uses her computerher homework.

a- understand b- understands c- to understands d-understood

3- Anasa racket to play tennis.

a-buy b- buying c-buys d-bought

4- Yesterday, I..... to town to buy a beautiful new dress to my party.

a-go b-goes c- went d-going

② .Read the text and answer the questions:

Tomas is doing a school project about Egyptian clothing. He asks Fares, who lives in Sohag, about traditional Egyptian clothes. Fares tells him about the galabeya, a long white robe that is made from cotton. It is usually white, but you can get other colors too. The sleeves are long to protect people from sunburn. There are pockets in the galabeya, but they are hidden so you can't see them from the outside.





A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Fares lives in

a- Goza b- Aswan c- Sohag d- Luxor

2- The sleeves are..... to protect people from sunburn.

a-short b- small c- fat d-long

B Answer the following questions:

3-What is galabeya made from?

4-Does galabeya have pockets?

3. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- dress - I've - a - striped - got.

2- my - thing - My - sweater - is - favorite.

3- to - and - me - I - bought - keep - gloves - warm - a scarf.

4- to - kitchen - Nesma - to - a cake - the - make - went.

4 .Punctuate the following:

why did sameh go to town

5 .Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

Traditional clothes in Egypt.

1-what is the most popular clothes in Egypt?

2- what do you usually wear? 2-What do you wear in festivals?





LESSON 3 : THE ELVES AND THE SHOEMAKER

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
honest	امين	following	التالي	pairs of	زوج من
shoemaker	صانع احذية	believe	يصدق / يعتقد	delicious	لذيذ
enough	كافي / كافية	perfect	مثالي	workshop	ورشة
leather	جلد	elves	جنّي - عفريت	poor	فقير

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
leave	يترك - يغادر	left	left
find out	يكشف	found out	found out
hide	يخفي - يختبئ	hid	hidden

Expressions

Once upon a time	كان يها كان - ذات مرة
One night	ذات ليلة - في ليلة ما
Oh dear	ياالاهي
I'm too tired to make them tonight.	انا متعب علي ان اصنعهم هذه الليلة
No, my dear,	لا عزيزتي - عزيزي

Listen and read. Who made the shoes every night?

Once upon a time, a kind and **honest shoemaker** lived in town with his wife. They were very **poor**, but they were happy. The shoemaker worked hard, but he had no money.

One night, the shoemaker was in his **workshop**. "Oh dear. I've only got **enough leather** for one more pair of shoes. But I'm too tired to make them tonight. I'll cut the leather now and make the shoes in the morning." The shoemaker cut out the leather and went to bed.

The **following** morning, the shoemaker couldn't **believe** his eyes. He called to his wife to come quickly to the workshop. "Look at these shoes!" said the shoemaker. There, on his table was an amazing pair of shoes. "They are beautiful. Did you make them?" His wife looked surprised. "No, my dear, I didn't make them," he said.

Then a man walked into the shop. "I have never seen such amazing shoes," he said

"Can I try them?" He tried on the shoes. "They're **perfect**," he said and paid the





shoemaker. "Quickly," said the shoemaker's wife, "go and buy some more leather." The shoemaker went to buy some more leather.

When he arrived home, the shoemaker's wife had made him a **delicious meal**. "I will just cut out the leather, and then come and eat." The shoemaker cut out the leather for two pairs of shoes and left the workshop for the night.

The following morning, the shoemaker and his wife were amazed to see two beautiful pairs of shoes in the workshop. "We must **find out** who is making these shoes," said the shoemaker's wife. "Let's hide tonight and see who is helping us."

That night, the shoemaker cut out the leather and then hid. They were very surprised to see two little elves! The **elves** started to make the shoes. Soon, they had made two more **pairs of** beautiful shoes. "We must thank the elves," said the shoemaker's wife. "Let's make them new clothes."

The next night, the elves found their new clothes. They were so happy that they danced around the workshop before sitting down to make more shoes.

Soon, people came from all over the land to buy the shoemaker's shoes. He and his wife weren't ever poor again and they lived happily ever after.



Read again. Look at the words in bold in the text. Find:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 a word that describes the shoemaker. | honest |
| 2 a word that describes the shoes. | new |
| 3 a word that describes the shoemaker's meal. | delicious |

Think: How do these words help you to understand the story? Check (✓) if you agree:

- The adjectives give more details.
- The adjectives make the story interesting.

Think and discuss

- Why did the shoemaker want to find out who made the shoes?

.....

- How did the shoemaker find out who made the shoes?

.....

- What did they give the elves for their kindness?

.....

- How did the elves feel?

.....





PRONUNCIATION

If the last consonant of the word is voiceless, then the ed is pronounced as a /t/	If the last letter of the words ends in a voiced consonant then the ed is pronounced like a /d/	If the last letter of the word is spelled with D or T , the ed is pronounced as a separate syllable with an id /
<p>/p/ hoped</p> <p>/f/ laughed</p> <p>/s/ faxed /ʃ/ washed</p> <p>/t/ watched /k/ liked</p>	<p>play played</p> <p>allow allowed</p> <p>beg begged</p>	<p>/t/ want wanted</p> <p>/d/ end ended</p>

CLIL - Math

Think and write the numbers. Listen and check

1- $10 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

2- $30 \times 20 = \dots\dots\dots$

3- $50 \times 50 = \dots\dots\dots$

4- $38 \times 24 = \dots\dots\dots$

Look, think, and write

For sports day, Mrs Amal ordered 12 boxes of T-shirts for the students. Each box has 18 T-shirts. **How many T-shirts did Mrs Amal order?**



.....

.....

Nora makes hats. She's very good. She can make 25 hats each week. **How many hats can she make in 48 weeks? Did you know?**



.....

.....

If you multiply any number by zero, the answer is zero!

$1335 \times 0 = 0$

$44 \times 0 = 0$

$6784 \times 0 = 0$





Exercise on lesson 3 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-He was poor, he had.....money.

a-much

b-many

c-no

d-a lot of

2- The.....makes shoes.

a-teacher

b-shoemaker

c-mechanic

d-baker

3- The shoemaker's wife made ameal. It was tasty.

a-bad

b- horrible

c-expired

d-delicious

4- Shoes are usually made of

a-leather

b-wood

c-metal

d-plastic

② .Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- is - find out - shoes - We - who - making - must - these.

2- the elves - What - they - for - give - their - kindness - did?

3- his - The shoemaker - workshop - was - in.

4- meal - made - wife - The shoemaker's - a delicious - had - him.

③ .Punctuate the following:

the shoemaker couldn't believe his eyes

④ . Write an email of forty (40) words to your friend Zeyad to tell him about a story you read your name is Mohammed and your email address is mohammed@gmail.com. Your friend email address is zeyad@gmail.com..:

From:	
To:	
Subject:	
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	





LESSON 4 • WRITING

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Everyone	كل شخص	smart	انيق	vests	سترة صدرية
tie	كرافتة	different	مختلف	trousers	منطلون
checked	ذو مربعات	pale	شاحب - اصفر	gray	رمادي

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
wear	يرتدي يلبس	wore	worn
get	يحصل علي	got	got
Has / have	يملك يتناول	had	had

Expressions

dark blue	الزرق غامق
light green	اخضر فاتح

Look and read. Whose school uniform is shown in the picture?

Student A

I really like our school uniform. **Everyone** wears a **short-sleeved** white shirt. The girls wear a blue skirt and the boys wear blue trousers. We all have to wear white socks and black **leather** shoes. It doesn't get very cold here, but when it does, we can wear our blue **sweaters**.



Student B

At school, I wear a pale blue shirt and dark blue **trousers**. We have to wear a **tie** every day. It's dark blue with light blue stripes on it. The girls in my school also wear a pale blue shirt, but they don't wear trousers. They wear a blue and white **checked** skirt. The girls don't have to wear a tie.

Student C

Our school uniform is really **smart**. We have to wear a white shirt with a red tie. We wear a dark **gray** skirt and a blue **jacket**.

Student D

The girls and boys have **different** uniforms at my school. The boys wear light green shorts and long green socks. We wear white shirts and we've got a dark red sweater for when it gets cold. My sister's uniform is different. She wears a blue skirt and a yellow T-shirt.

Student E

Our uniform is a dark blue skirt for the girls or dark blue shorts for the boys, a **pale blue** cotton shirt, white socks, and black shoes. When it's cold, we wear dark blue **vests** or jackets. I like my uniform!



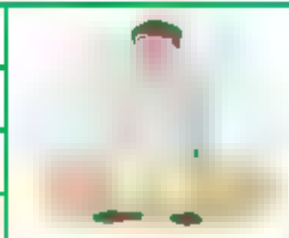


Read the blog again and complete the sentences

- 1 At Student A's school, students wear blackshoes.
- 2 At Student B's school, the girls wear a blue and white skirt.
- 3 In summer, students at Student C's school can wear..... .. gray skirts.
- 4 The boys at Student D's school wear....., green socks.
- 5 The girls and boys at Student E's school all wear dark..... jackets.

Read and add one more adjective to each row

When we use adjectives, we put them in this way:

1	size	big, small,.....	
2	age	old, new,.....	
3	color	black, white,.....	
4	material	cotton, linen,.....	

الخلاصة

عند وجود أكثر من صفة نلصق اسم هذا الترتيب: 1-الحجم 2-العمر 3- اللون 4- المادة الخام

He is wearing a loose, new, gray, cotton galabeya.

هو يرتدي جلابية قطنية رمادية جديدة فضفاضة.

Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order

- 1 She wore a dress. (cotton, green)
- 2 He had to wear an hat. (old, orange)
- 3 Dad bought me agalabeya. (new, white)
- 4 The shoemaker madeshoes. (small, leather)
- 5 I bought a jacket for the party. (new, green)

Exercise on lesson 4 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- She wears adress.

a-new,big b-red,new c-new, red d-red, big

2- My brother wearsshoes.

a-black, leather b-leather, black c-leather, new d-leather, old





3- At school, we wear.....

a-galabeyas b- dresses c-uniforms d-necklaces

4- Our school uniform is reallyI really like it.

a-bad b-sad c-smart d-ugly

② .Read the text and answer the questions:

The girls and boys have different uniforms at my school. The boys wear light green shorts and long green socks. We wear white shirts and we've got a dark red sweater for when it gets cold. My sister's uniform is different. She wears a blue skirt and a yellow T-shirt.

Ⓐ .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- The girls and boys have uniforms at my school.

a- similar b- different c- ugly d- dangerous

2- we've got dark red for when it gets cold.

a-shirts b- socks c- sweaters d-shoes

Ⓑ Answer the following questions:

3-How is his sister uniform?

4-What do boys wear at school ?

③ .Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- very – It - here – get - doesn't – cold.

2- at – and – uniforms – boys – different – my – have – school - The girls.

3- our – I – uniform – like – school – really.

4- a dark – uniform – skirt – is – blue – for – Our – the.

④ .Punctuate the following:

my sister s uniform is different

.....





LESSON 5 • PROJECT

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
feast	عيد	bright	لامع	protect	يحمي
celebration	احتفال	Even	حتى	sombrero	قبعة عريضة
silver	فضة	colourful	ملون	during	اثناء
Mexican	مكسيكي	traditional	تقليدي	styles	انماط

Expressions

Even when they are not celebrating	حتى وهم لا يحتفلوا
gold and silver	ذهب وفضة



Japan



India



Finland

CLOTHES IN MEXICO

These girls are wearing **traditional Mexican** dresses. Look! They're very colorful. There are lots of **colourful** stripes on the dresses. Girls in Mexico wear dresses like these **during feasts** and **celebrations**.



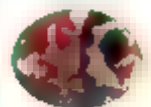
Mexican girls love **bright** colors. **Even** when they are not celebrating, they wear **bright**, colorful clothes.



People in Mexico wear hats to **protect** their faces from the sun. This is a **sombrero** – it's a traditional Mexican hat.



There are lots of different **styles** of sombrero. Some have stripes, and some are very colorful. Some **even** have gold and silver on them.



Do you remember these clothes? Look and write

			
.....





Exercise on lesson 5 :

①. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- girls – bright – Mexican – colors – love.

2- in – wear – People – hats – Mexico.

3- different – sombrero – lots – of – styles – are – of – There.

4- hat – Mexican – is – A sombrero - a traditional.

②. Punctuate the following:

people in mexico wear hats

③- Write four sentences about your clothes. Use four of the adjectives in the box

beautiful - colourful - cotton - striped - spotted

.....

.....

.....

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.....





Test on unit 3 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- My galabeya is made from

- (A) oil (B) cotton (C) wool (D) plastic

2- It's usually, but you can get other colors too.

- (A) black (B) red (C) white (D) green

3- The sleeves are so we don't get sunburned

- (A) long (B) short (C) tall (D) small

4- My galabeya is

- (A) warm (B) hot (C) bad (D) cool

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- He bought new sneakers to for playing football.

- (A) wearing (B) wears (C) wore (D) wear

2- She has white.....on her head.

- (A) shoes (B) gloves (C) socks (D) hat

3 Galabeyas are usually made from

- (A) plastic (B) paper (C) cotton (D) glass

4- Last week, my teachera red pen to correct homework.

- (A) use (B) used (C) uses (D) using

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

When he arrived home, the shoemaker's wife had made him a delicious meal. "I will just cut out the leather, and then come and eat." The shoemaker cut out the leather for two pairs of shoes and left the workshop for the night.

The following morning, the shoemaker and his wife were amazed to see two beautiful pairs of shoes in the workshop. "We must find out who is making these shoes," said the shoemaker's wife. "Let's hide tonight and see who is helping us."

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- The shoemaker cut out the leather forpairs of shoes

- a- one b- two c- three d- four

2- We must findwho is making these shoes

- a-in b- on c- for d- out

② Answer the following questions:





3-What did the shoemaker's wife make him?

4-What did the shoemaker and his wife see the following morning?

⑤. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- wear – day – **We** – to – a tie – every – have.

2- do – to – **What** – know – you – want?

⑥. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1-She is wearing.....(**cotton, white**) dress.

2-Last week, I(**visit**) my grandfather.

⑦. Punctuate the following:

He had to wear an old orange hat

⑧. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

CLOTHES IN MEXICO

1-What do girls wear?

2-What colors do they like?

3- How is sombrero ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....



REVIEW 1-LESSON 1, 2 & 3

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
healthier	اكثر صحة	Junk food	وجبات سريعة	try	يحاول
include	يشمل	shouldn't	يجب الا	exercise	يتمرن

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
eat	ياكل	ate	eaten
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
do/ does	يفعل يودي	did	done

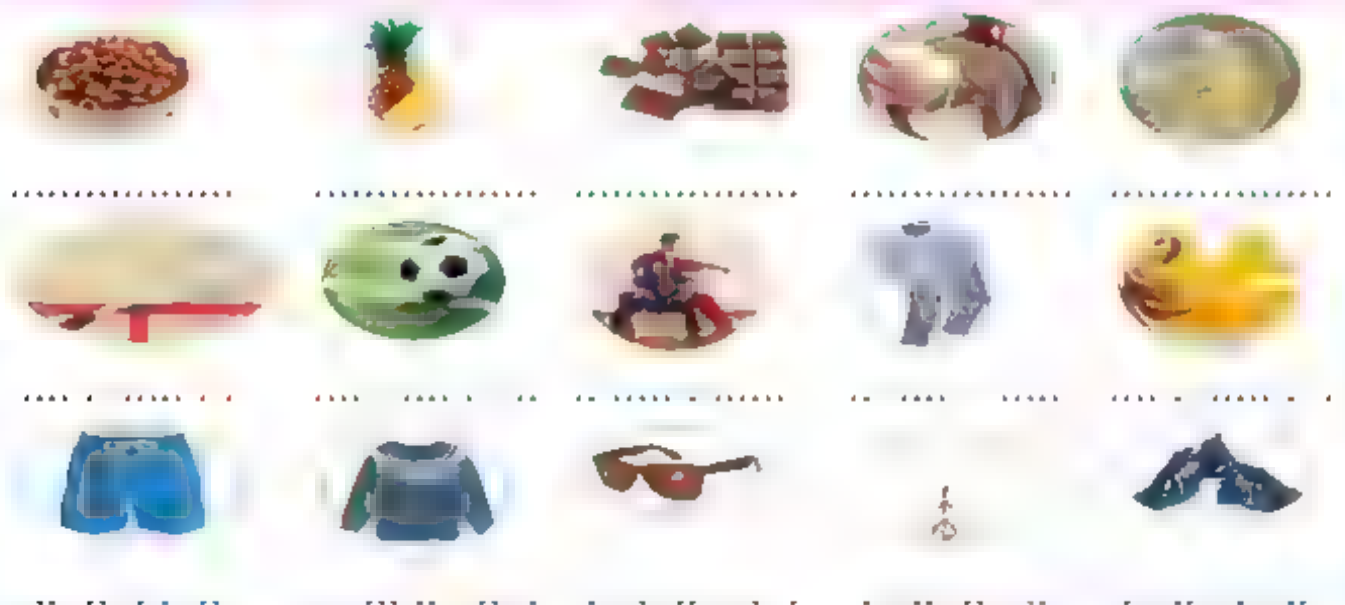
How can we live a healthier life?

There are many things we can do to live a **healthier** life. For example, we can **include** fruit and vegetables in our meals. They are healthy and delicious. **Junk food** isn't good for us so we **shouldn't** eat it a lot. Also, **try** to do some exercise.



Perhaps you love swimming or football? Any kind of exercise is good for you. You could ride your bike to school. Not only is this good **exercise**, but it means there are fewer cars on the road and less pollution. Play **games** and have fun with your friends!

Listen and point





Read and Circle

- 1 It's **healthy/unhealthy** to eat a balanced diet.
- 2 I need new swimming **boots/goggles** for my swimming lessons.
- 3 We wear new **galabeyas/belts** for Eid festivals.
- 4 Too many **emissions/greenhouses** from cars can cause pollution.
- 5 I'm so hot! Let's go sit in the **shade/sun**.
- 6 I had an awful **jigsaw/nightmare**. I dreamed that I lost my cat!

Make sentences in the past simple

- 1 Mom/cook/molokhia/last Friday

- 2 Salma/go/to the store/with her mom

- 3 My/grandma/travel/Port Said/last weekend

- 4 I/get/a new phone/ a week ago

Write a biography about a famous Arab sportswoman. Find information about her on the internet. What prizes did she win? What good things did she do for others? Why do you like her?

Listen and circle

Mom: Are you ready, Mariam? We need to buy a lot of things in town.

Mariam: Yes, I'm ready. Remember I need some new.....

Mom: Oh, yes, for your..... lessons next week. I need to get food from the market, too. We need..... and.....

Oh, and I also need to buy some new..... for Tarek. His are too small.

Mariam: Do we have time to go..... today, Mom?

Mom: Not today, Mariam. But we can go on the weekend.





Listen again and answer

1 What clothes do Mom and Mariam need to buy?

2 What fruit does Mom need to buy?

3 What vegetables does Mom need to buy?

4 Can Mariam go swimming today?

What did Maysa do yesterday? Look and write

			
Maysa got up at 7 am.			

Listen and write the words you hear. Then match

							
L	E	T	S	W	L	C	R

Listen and write the verbs in the past tense in the correct box. Then listen and check.

Enjoy - paint - play - stop - want - work

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
enjoyed		





Unit 4 Looking after our world

LESSON 1 • MY VISIT TO ELEPHANTINE ISLAND

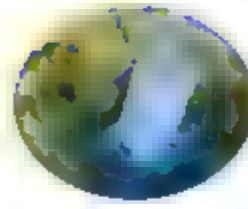
Important Vocabulary:



mountain جبل



lake بحيرة



waterfall شلال



forest غابة



coral reefs شعب مرجانية



island جزيرة



felucca مركب شراعي



calendar مكتبة

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
fantastic	رائع	rare	نادر	traffic	مرور
shape	شكل	reign	مملكة	Tombs	مقابر
history	تاريخ	decorated	مزين	Nubian	نوبي

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
understand	يفهم	understood	understood
think	يعتقد يفكر	thought	thought

Expressions

Elephantine Island	جزيرة الفنتين
Can't wait to see you soon!	لا استطيع الانتظار لرؤيتك قريباً!
Tombs of the Nobles	مقابر النبلاء





Listen and read the postcard. Where did Nagwa go?



Hi Dalia!

How are you? I'm missing you! I'm on **Elephantine Island** and it's the most **fantastic** place! It's in **Aswan** and there's lots to see. Yesterday, I was traveling by boat to the island with my friends. We were trying to understand the '**Elephantine**' name. – we think it's the **shape**! Elephantine Island is the oldest part of Aswan.

In fact, all the island is full of **history**. After that, we went to the Aswan Museum. We were looking at all the old things from the island when we found a very **rare calendar** from the **reign of Thutmose III**.

But it's not only about history – it's a



beautiful and calm place. There's no **traffic**, so it's very quiet, and the air is clean. We can go for long walks. There are no **forests** but there are lots of trees, so it's quite green. The sunsets are fantastic, particularly from a **felucca**.

We were walking in one of the **Nubian** villages this morning, they have beautiful brightly **decorated** houses. We had lunch there looking at the Nile. Tomorrow is our last morning, so we're going to walk to the **Tombs of the Nobles** through the desert. I'll be so sad to leave. Can't wait to see you soon!

Nagwa

Listen again and answer the questions

1 Did Nagwa have a good trip?

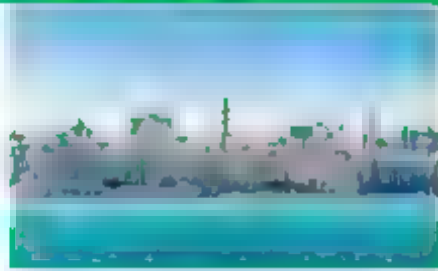
.....

2 Why is she feeling sad?

.....

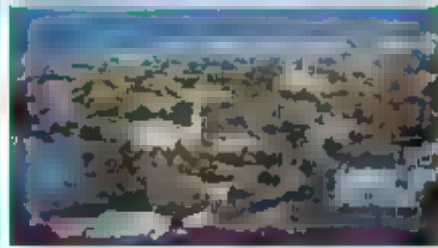
4 Do you live in a city, town, or village? Which do you like best?





Alexandria is a city. Can you name other Egyptian cities?

.....
.....



Dahab is a town. Can you name other Egyptian towns?

.....
.....



The beautiful Nubian villages near Aswan are famous. Can you name other Egyptian villages?

.....

Exercise on lesson 1 :

①. Read the text and answer the questions:

There are a lot of wonderful places in Egypt. Aswan is one of these places. Aswan is a beautiful and calm place. There isn't much traffic, so it's quiet and the air is clean. There are no forests but there are lots of trees so it's quite green. Last summer, I visited Aswan with my family. We went to Elephantine Island by boat. It's a fantastic place. Elephantine Island is full of history.

Ⓐ. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The underlined word "wonderful" means.....

- Ⓐ. dark Ⓑ. ugly Ⓒ. amazing Ⓓ. bad

2. There are lots of.....in Aswan so it's green.

- Ⓐ. Forests Ⓑ. trees Ⓒ. cars Ⓓ. buses

Ⓑ. Answer the following questions:

3. Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.

.....

4. When did the writer and his family visit Aswan?

.....





②. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- you - **Can't** - to - see - soon - wait!

2- full-history-is-Island-**Elephantine** - of.

3- is - from - **The sunset** - a felucca - fantastic .

4- of - **There** - trees - are - lots.

⑦. Punctuate the following:

Thank you my friend

⑧. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

Elephantine Island

guiding elements.

(fantastic place - full of history)





LESSON 2 - What were you doing?

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Sleep	ينم	study	يذاكر	great	عظيم رائع
drink	يشرب	walk	يمشي	tiger	نمر

1 We **were trying** / **trying** to understand the 'Elephantine' name.

2 I **were** / **was** walking in one of the Nubian villages this morning.

Language focus

We make the past continuous with **was/were** + the **-ing** form of the verb.

I **was traveling** by boat to the island with my friends.

We **were trying** to understand the name of the island.

We **were looking** at all the old things from the island when we found a very rare calendar from the reign of Thutmose III.

الخلاصة يستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر من أجل التكلم عن الأحداث التي استمرت لمدة معينة من الوقت في الماضي ويتكون من **Subject + was/were + v.ing** وعند التلي نضع **not** بعد **was/were**

I was eating fish.

I wasn't eating fish?

وعند تكوين السؤال نقدم **was/were** علي الفاعل.

Were you eating fish?

What were you eating

Tip!

Don't forget how to make the **-ing** form. If the verb ends:

■ with **- e**: make – making take – taking

■ with **consonant + vowel + consonant**:

swim – swimming

shop – shopping

Look and write. Use the past continuous

- 1 The fox(sleep).
- 2 The fish (swim).
- 3 The tiger(drink) water.
- 4 The people(walk).
- 5 I (watch) everyone.
- 6 We (have) a great time.
- 7the cat(run)?





What was Mona doing at different times yesterday? Look and write. Use the phrases in the box

arrive at school - get up - have lunch - study English

<p>6 am: <i>She was getting up.</i></p>	<p>8 am:</p>
<p>10 am:</p>	<p>3 pm:</p>

Exercise on lesson :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Nada was.....fatta for lunch at 2 pm yesterday.

- (A). made (B). make (C). making (D). makes

2- They.....swimming in the lake yesterday.

- (A).were (B). are (C). do (D). did

3- Was he.....his homework?

- (A). do (B). doing (C). did (D). does

4- What.....she doing at 10 am yesterday?

- (A). is (B). are (C). was (D). were

5- They were.....to understand the "Elephantine" name.

- (A). tried (B). try (C). trying (D). tries

6- What.....your parents doing yesterday?

- (A). have (B). are (C). was (D). were

7- Was.....studying English yesterday?

- (A). you (B). He (C). they (D). we



8- My brother and sister.....playing tennis at 11 am yesterday.

- A. are** **B. was** **C. is** **D. were**

②. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- by - to - I - traveling - the island - boat - was.

2- at 10 - she - last - cooking - week - Was?

3- at – were – things – all – looking – **We** - the old

4- doing - What - at 7 - were - yesterday - they?

③. Punctuate the following:

what was ahmed doing last monday

④- Write an email of Forty (40) words to your friend Ali to tell him what you were doing yesterday your name is Omar and your email address is omar@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com..:

guiding elements. At 7 – get up at 8 – arrive to school
at 3 - have lunch at 6 – do homework

[illegible]



LESSON 3 ■ ECO-TOURISM

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
eco-tourism	سياحة بيئية	pollution	تلوث	preserving	حفظ
tour guide	مرشد سياحي	local	محلي	coral reefs	شعب مرجانية
environment	بيئة	wildlife	حياة برية	dive	يعوص

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
tell	يخبر	told	told
gave	يعطي	gave	given

Expressions

Tell us about	أخبرنا عن
looks after	يُعني بـ
pay to stay in people's houses. Of course.	يدفع مالا لكي يقيم في بيوت الناس بالطبع
That sounds very good I	هذا يبدو جيدا

Listen to Sherif. What is eco-tourism?

What is eco-tourism ?

Dalia : Hello, Sherif, Thank you for coming to talk to us.

Sherif is a **tour guide** in **Hurghada**. Tell us about eco-tourism, please. What is it?

Sherif : Hello, **Dalia**. Eco-tourism is very exciting It's tourism that looks after the **environment** and helps local people.

Dalia : How does it help the environment and people?

Sherif : Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane! (because of the **pollution** planes cause) They travel by train, on foot or by bike.

Dalia : I see. Where do they stay?

Sherif : They don't like big hotels. They stay in small, **local** hotels or pay to stay in people's houses.

Dalia : What do they do when they travel ?

Sherif : They like to learn about local **wildlife** projects and local culture!

Dalia : Can you give me an example ?

Sherif : Of course. Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects in the Red Sea, **preserving** the **coral reefs** and the sea animals. Tourists come to the Red





Sea and the guides tell them where they can **dive!**" and how they can be with the animals,

Dalia : That sounds very good ! Thank you for your time, Sherif.

Think about tourism. Check (✓) the good things and cross (X) the bad things

Tourism ...

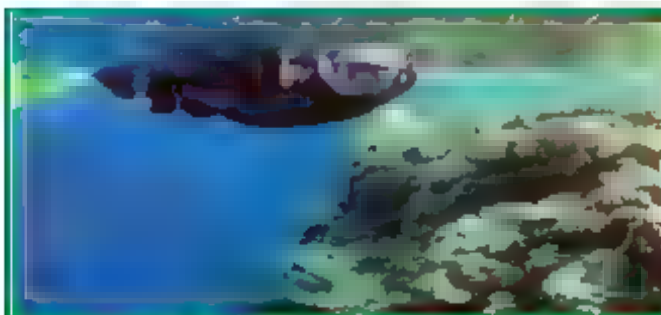
- 1- gives jobs for local people.
- 2- creates too much carbon dioxide from plane journeys.
- 3- helps people learn about new cultures
- 4- damages the natural environment.
- 5- damages historical places or monuments

Tips! Eco relating to the means environment.

Listen and complete the sentences with the words in the box:

coral – dive – environment – hotels – wildlife – pollution

- 1 Eco-tourism is an exciting idea. It looks after theand helps local people.
- 2 Eco-tourists don't like to travel by plane because of the..... that planes cause.
- 3 They stay in small, local..... or pay to stay in people's houses.
- 4 They like to learn about localprojects and local culture.
- 5 Here in Egypt, we have some very nice projects looking after the.....reefs.
- 6 Tourists come to the Red Sea and the guides tell them where they can.....



A tourist diving in the Red Sea near a **coral reef**



Siwa Oasis Tourism **UNESCO** Eco Village

PRONUNCIATION

Some words are hard to say because there are three consonants together.

scr – screen **str** – street **thr** – through Let's look at these and help you say them.





strawberry



string



scratch



screw



throne



throat

Look and complete the words with the letters in the box. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat

eam – ee – een – eet – ong – ow



Scr.....



Str.....



Thr.....



Thr.....



Str.....



Scr.....

Read and write. Then listen and repeat

The king sat on his 1 t..... eating 2 s..... on a 3 s..... . He was 4 s..... his 5 t..... . He heard a 6 s..... . A 7 s..... man came to help.

Exercise on lesson 3 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1.....helps people learn about new cultures

- (A) Diving (B) Pollution (C) Tourism (D) wildlife

2. The tour guides..... about eco-tourism at 3 pm yesterday

- (A) talking (B) talk (C) were talking (D) talks

3. Where.....the tourists diving yesterday?

- (A) are (B) were (C) do (D) have

4. Eco-tourism helps to protect the.....

- (A) pollution (B) Wildlife (C) journey (D) gases

② .Read the text and answer the questions:

Tourism is very important to a lot of countries. On the one hand, it gives jobs to local people. It helps tourists learn about new cultures. On the other hand, it can damage the environment. It creates too much carbon dioxide from plane journeys. Tourism can damage the natural environment and historical places. People should try eco-tourism. It looks after wildlife, monuments and local people





A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Plane journeys cause a lot of.....

- A**. pollution **B**. population **C**. natural **D**. station

2. Tourism gives local people.....

- A**. food **B**. drink **C**. clothes **D**. jobs

B Answer the following questions:

3. What can tourism damage?

4. Why should people try eco-tourism?

3. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1. do – stay – Where – they – Hurghada – in?

2. reef near – like to – dive – Eco – tourists – a coral.

3. tourism – normal – as comfortable – isn't – Eco-tourism – as.

4. don't – Eco – tourists – like to – plane – by – travel.

4 .Punctuate the following:

how does tourism help egypt

5 .Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

Pros and cons of eco-tourism

Guiding elements: (normal tourism - local people)

.....

.....

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LESSON 4 + TABA: MY FAVORITE ECO-RESORT

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
excellent	ممتاز	Nubian ibex	الوعمل النوبي	meal	وجبة
valleys	وادية	fantastic	رائع	fascinating	مبهر
mountains	جبال	wildlife	حياة برية	eco-lodges	نزل بيئية
diving	غوص	hiking	التنزه المشي	camping	يعسكر يخيم
culture	ثقافة	everything	كل شيء	holiday	اجازة

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle	
go		يذهب	went	gone
find		يجد	found	found

Expressions

have a meal with them	تتناول وجبة معهم
There's Nawamis, a village of round	هناك نواميس ، قرية ذات مباني دائرية

Eco-tourism in Egypt

Taba is an **excellent** example of a part of Egypt where **eco-tourism** works well. You can find **valleys**, **mountains**, **desert**, and the **sea** there.

You can find **fantastic wildlife** in Taba, like the **Nubian ibex** and rare birds. This is very good for the **eco-tourists** because they can go and enjoy the environment. The **local people** are very friendly, so the **eco-tourists** can have a **meal** with them or talk to them about their **culture**. If you like **history**, there is lots in **Taba**.

There's **Nawamis**, a village of round, very old buildings. They are **fascinating**!

Eco-tourists in Taba can enjoy **diving**, **hiking**, and **camping**. They can stay in camps and **eco-lodges**. You can find **everything** in Taba for a great **holiday**!





Read again and complete the table

Where?	Taba, Egypt
Wildlife	
Places to visit	
Activities for eco-tourists	

Look at the flyer advertising the eco-holiday in Taba. Answer the questions

1 Where is the main heading? How do you know?

2 How many sub-headings are there? What are they?

3 Would you like to stay there? Why / Why not?

Perfect eco-tourism in Egypt

Enjoy the local culture
Visit Nawamis, a 6,000-year-old village



Meet the local people
Talk to them about their way of life.



Stay in our comfortable huts
They are cool and eco friendly



Take part in exciting activities
You can hike, swim, and dive



Enjoy the wildlife
Come and see the most fantastic wildlife in Egypt! We have wonderful fish, birds, and animals.







Exercise on lesson 4 :

①. Read the text and answer the questions:

Taba is an excellent example of a part of Egypt where eco-tourism works well. You can find valleys, mountains, desert, and the sea there. You can find fantastic wildlife in Taba, like the Nubian ibex, and rare birds. This is very good for the eco-tourists because they can go and enjoy the environment. The local people are very friendly, so the eco-tourists can have a meal with them or talk to them about their culture.

Ⓐ. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The underlined word "fantastic" means.....

- Ⓐ. bad Ⓑ. wonderful Ⓒ. boring Ⓓ. poor

2. The eco-tourists can talk to the local people about their.

- Ⓐ. culture Ⓑ. books Ⓒ. Sports Ⓓ. childrenard

Ⓑ. Answer the following questions:

3. Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.

.....

4. What kinds of animals can we find in Taba?

.....

②. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1. and - Eco-tourists - the environment - can - go - enjoy.

.....

2. and - most - Come - wildlife - see - the - fantastic.

.....

3. can-in-Tourists-stay-eco-lodges.

.....

4. in Taba - eco-friendly - The huts - cool - are - and.

.....



⑦. Punctuate the following:

they are fascinating

③- Write an email of Forty (40) words to your friend Ahmed to tell him about perfect eco-tourism in Egypt. your name is Osama and your email address is osama@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com..

Guiding elements: (local people - fantastic wildlife –comfortable huts)

[illegible]



LESSON 5 - PROJECT

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
destination	وجهة وصول	country	دولة	plan	خطة يخطط
another	اخر اخرى	decide	يقرر	flyer	نشرة اعلانية

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
draw	يرسم	drew	drown
find	يجد	found	found
write	يكتب	wrote	written

Expressions

main heading	عنوان رئيسي
sub-headings	عنوان فرعي

Read and do

- 1 Work in groups. Choose an eco-destination. It can be in Egypt or another country. Then plan a flyer about it.
- 2 Decide who will find the photos or draw the pictures.
- 3 Start making your flyer. Put in your main heading and your sub-headings, and see how it looks.
- 4 Use the flyer on page 69 to help you.
- 5 Check your text with your teacher before you write it on your flyer.

Tip!

An eco-destination is a place you are going to which is good for the environment. This is because people there look after the environment.

Look and write



① - w... t... r... .. ll



② - l... k...



③ - m... .. nt... .. n



④ - f... r... .. st





Change the sentences

1 He was walking down the road. (-)

.....

2 She wasn't eating an ice cream. (+)

.....

3 They were looking at photos. (?)

.....

4 We were watching TV. (-)

.....

5 Was it raining? (-)

.....

6 You weren't talking to me. (?)

.....

Exercise on lesson 5 :

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The local people in Taba are very.....

- Ⓐ. friendly Ⓑ. bad Ⓒ. busy Ⓓ. angry

2. You can stay and talk.....people in Taba

- Ⓐ. in Ⓑ. to Ⓒ. on Ⓓ. of

3.....-part in exciting activities in Taba.

- Ⓐ. Taking Ⓑ. Take Ⓒ. Takes Ⓓ. Took

4. There's fantastic.....in Taba, like Nubian ibex and rare birds.

- Ⓐ. sand Ⓑ. rocks Ⓒ. mountains Ⓓ. wildlife

⑤ .Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- very - The - friendly - are - people - local.

.....

2- to - talking - You - me - weren't.

.....

3- look - there - after - environment - The - people -.

.....

4- was - down - He - road - walking - the.

.....





Test on unit 4:

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1.....is important for Egypt.

- (A) fishing (B) swimming (C) Eco tourism (D) tourism

2. Taba is a great.....for eco-tourists.

- (A) time (B) place (C) country (D) bird

3. Eco-toursim works very.....in Taba

- (A) ugly (B) harmful (C) Useless (D) well

4- You can find fantasticin Taba, like the Nubian ibex

- (A) wildlife (B) sea animals (C) water (D) tourist

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Wael was.....TV at 10 pm yesterday.

- (A) Watch (B) Watches (C) watching (D) watched

2. She.....cooking lunch.

- (A) Do (B) Does (C) was (D) were

3. Tourism gives.....for local people

- (A) jobs (B) Jokes (C) Clothes (D) food

4. Elephantine Island is full of.....

- (A) Arabic (B) history (C) math (D) Science

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

foot – visitors – pay – plane – hotels

Eco-tourists don't like to travel by.....! (because of the pollution planes cause) They travel by train, onor by bike. They don't like big..... They stay in small, **local** hotels orto stay in people's houses.

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

Tourism is very important to Egypt. We all should help tourists when they come to Egypt. Tourism gives jobs to local people, so they can live happily as they earn much. It helps people learn about new cultures and old ones, so tourists learn





about our amazing culture. When tourists visit Egypt, they like to visit Aswan to see interesting places there, like the Temple of Philae. They also like to go to Sharm El Sheikh to dive in the Red Sea.

(A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. This text is about.....

- (A)** cultures **(B)** tourism **(C)** getting jobs **(D)** diving in the sea

2. The Temple of Philae is in.....

- (A)** the Red Sea **(B)** Sharm El Sheikh **(C)** Cairo **(D)** Aswan

(B) Answer the following questions:

3. Why do tourists like to go to Sharm El Sheikh ?

.....

4. What does tourism give to local people?

.....

(5) Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1. local - Tourists - culture - can - about - learn.

.....

2. travel - did - How - they - Aswan - to?

.....

(6) Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1- I was.....(listen) to music.

2- What(was) you doing?

(7) Punctuate the following:

aswan is in the south of egypt

(8) Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

The importance of tourism

Guiding elements: (local people - new cultures)

.....

.....

.....

.....





Unit 5 – Jobs we do

LESSON 1 – JOBS IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
traders	تجار	craftsmen	حرفيين	scribes	كتاب
fields	حقول	jewelry	مجوهرات	hieroglyphs	اللفة الهيروغليفية
grains	حبوب	sculptures	تمثال منحوت	expensive	غالي الثمن
flax	كتان	weave	يسج	pharaohs	فرعون

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
Take care	يعتني بـ	Took care	Taken care
sell	يبيع	sold	sold

Expressions

Ancient Egypt	مصر القديمة
cooking pots.	اواني الطهي
as well	أيضا
famous queen	ملكة مشهورة

Listen and read. Why couldn't many people work as scribes?

Jobs in Ancient Egypt

People in Ancient Egypt worked very hard.

Everyone had a job. They could work as fishermen, bakers, doctors, and **traders**.

But most people worked as farmers. Farmers worked in **fields** which were near their homes. They planted crops, usually **grains**

like wheat, corn, and **flax**. They grew vegetables and fruits, too.

Ancient Egyptian **craftsmen** were very good too. They made beautiful paintings and beautiful gold **jewelry** and **sculptures**. They used to **weave** beautiful clothes and make colorful cooking pots. Fewer people worked as **scribes**. Scribes knew how to read and write well. Egyptian writing was not





easy to learn. Scribes spent many years learning **hieroglyphs**, and this was very **expensive**.

Ancient Egyptian women worked at home and could work outside, too. Women cooked meals, cleaned the house, and **took care** of their children. Women could weave baskets, bake bread, and make sandals, and they could sell them at the market as well. They could even become **pharaohs**. One famous queen in Ancient Egypt was **Hatshepsut**. Everyone in Ancient Egypt knew that work was important for life, so the Ancient Egyptians were very successful.

1- Listen and write T (True) or F (False):

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| 1 | Everyone in Ancient Egypt could become a scribe. | () |
| 2 | Craftspeople made beautiful things. | () |
| 3 | Women worked at home only. | () |
| 4 | Farmers could plant fruit, vegetables, and grains. | () |
| 5 | There were very few jobs in Ancient Egypt. | () |

Listen and repeat. Then match the words to their descriptions:

1- **scribe**: People with this job were very important in Ancient Egypt. They could write everything down. They kept **records** and lists for important things.



2- **trader**: People who did this job traveled up and down the Nile. They bought and sold things like gold, wood, linen, and grains.



3- **craftsman**: If you were good at making things, this was a good job for you. People with this job made things from clay, wood, and gold.



4- **hieroglyphs**: A system of writing which consisted of about 500 signs, written in rows and columns. People used it in Ancient Egypt.





5- **doctor**: Both men and women could do this job, too. You had to go to medical school to have this job. You had to look after people who were ill and make medicine.



Look at these jobs. Choose one and write 2-3 descriptions, like the ones in Exercise 3

fisherman farmer teacher

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Exercise on lesson 1:

②. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Farmers could plant fruit, vegetables and.....

(A) **Scribes** (B) **grains** (C) **trains** (D) **jobs**

2. Traders could travel.....and down the Nile.

(A) **up** (B) **in** (C) **under** (D) **out**

3.....job would you like to have?

(A) **When** (B) **Who** (C) **Which** (D) **Where**

4. Scribes kept.....and lists for many things in Ancient Egypt.

(A) **pots** (B) **crafts** (C) **records** (D) **food**

⑤. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1. learn - **Egyptian** - writing - wasn't - easy-to.

2. making - good - **Craftsmen** - are - at - things.

3. job - to have - **Which** - like - would - you?

4. clay-from-pots-like-I-making.

⑦. Punctuate the following:

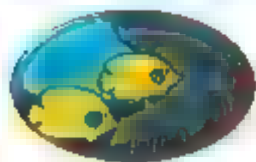
Ancient Egyptians were very successful!



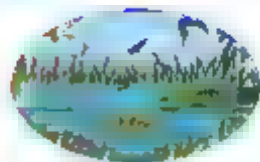


LESSON 2 • CLIL • SCIENCE • Ecosystems

Important Vocabulary:



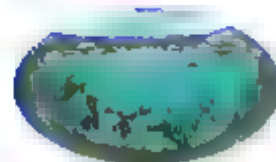
a marine ecosystem



a freshwater ecosystem



A desert ecosystem



a rockpool ecosystem

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
source	مصدر	rockpool	بركة صخرية	seaweed	عشب بحري
natural ecosystem	طبيعي نظام بيئي	rainforest	غابة مطيرة	sunlight	ضوء الشمس
		connection	ارتباط	together	معاً

Expressions

as you can	علي قدر ما تستطيع
living and non-living things	أشياء حية وغير حية
is called	يسمى
the most important	الأكثر أهمية

Think and say

Think about the River Nile. It is the most important **source** of fresh water in Egypt. A lot of plants and animals live near or in the river. Name as many plants and animals that live in or near the river as you can.

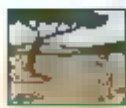
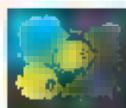
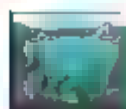
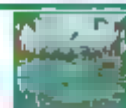
Listen, read, and look. Are all ecosystems the same?

What is an ecosystem?

Everything in the **natural** world is connected. This **connection** between **living** and **non-living** things is called an **ecosystem**.

Ecosystems can be small, like a **rockpool**, or they can be very big, like the Amazon **rainforest**. The living things in a rockpool are fish, crabs, and **seaweed**. The non-living things are rocks, water, sand, and **sunlight**. All these things work **together** to make an ecosystem.

There are lots of different ecosystems on Earth.





Look at the words in bold in the text. Match them to their meanings



living

non-living

ecosystem

rockpool



something that isn't alive

all the animals, plants, rocks, etc., in a place

a small area of water with rocks, crabs, seaweed, etc.

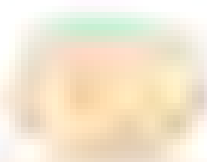
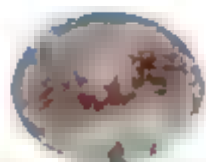
something that is alive

Look and write

Crab – fish – insect – rocks – sand – hippos – seaweed – sunlight – tree – water



rocks



Are the things in Exercise 4 living or non-living? Write the words in the correct group

Living things	Non-living things
.....	Rocks
.....
.....
.....
.....

Think!

What do we need to survive? Can you think of three things?

1-.....

2-.....

3-.....





Language focus

Remember: in the third person singular of the present simple (he/she/it), we add **-s, -es or -ies** to the verb. We use the present simple to talk about routines and things we do every day.

تذكر: في صيغة الغائب المفرد للمضارع البسيط (هو / هي) ، نحن نضيف **s -es أو -ies** إلى الفعل. نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن الروتين والأشياء التي نقوم بها كل يوم.

I **eat** fruit.

It **eats** fruit.

We **catch** a bus.

She **catches** a bus.

You **fly** a plane.

He **flies** a plane.

أما عند نفي زمن المضارع البسيط فنستخدم **doesn't** مع المفرد. ونستخدم **don't** مع الجمع.

We **don't** catch the bus.

She **doesn't** catch the bus.







:doesn't / don't

لا تسمى الفعل دائما في صيغة المصدر بعد

Subject + doesn't / don't + inf

Look, read, and write. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box:

Ask – check – cook – cut – drive – open

		
I drive to work at 10 am	Ithe menu and make sure we have the right food	My boss..... me to prepare the vegetables
		
Ithe vegetables with a sharp knife.	At midday, the managerthe restaurant.	We..... lots of delicious food for our customers.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the present simple

- 1 Mrs Soha(**work**) in a school.
- 2 My sister(**study**) at Mansoura University
- 3 We..... (**play**) computer games at the weekend.
- 4 I(**eat**) yogurt and cheese for breakfast.

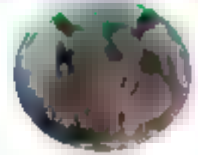




5 Mr Said(catch) the bus to Cairo every morning.

Read. What is Walid's job?

Walid looks after hippos. He must make sure they are happy and healthy. He must prepare their food. He must give them fresh water to drink. He must give them a bath. He must even clean their teeth!



Language focus

We use **must** when we talk about something that we have to do. We use **mustn't** (must not) when we are not allowed to do something.

I **must** buy some oranges.

We **mustn't** talk in the library.

تذكر ان: بعد **must / mustn't** نستخدم دائما الفعل في المصدر.

Complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't**

- 1 I..... do my English homework. ✓
- 2 Youwalk on the grass. X
- 3 You..... look after the environment. ✓
- 4 Nadimtidy up the kitchen. ✓
- 5 Nahla..... wake her sick brother up. X
- 6 You..... forget to take a hat today. X

Exercise on lesson 2 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- You.....make a lot of noise in the hospital.

- (A. **must** B. **mustn't** C. **can** D. **doesn't**)

2- She is ill. She must.....the doctor.

- (A. **to see** B. **sees** C. **saw** D. **see**)

3- You mustn't.....lessons.

- (A. **skips** B. **skip** C. **to skip** D. **skipped**)

4- They.....go to school early.

- (A. **mustn't** B. **must** C. **doesn't** D. **aren't**)

② .Read the text and answer the questions:

Everything in the natural world is connected. This connection between living and non-living things is called an ecosystem. Ecosystems can be small, like a rockpool, or they can be very big, like the Amazon rainforest. The living things in a rockpool are fish, crabs, and seaweed.

The non-living things are rocks, water, sand, and sunlight. All these things work together to make an ecosystem. There are lots of different ecosystems on Earth.





A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The best title for the text is

- A.** Living things **B.** Sports **C.** Ecosystems **D.** Rainforests

2.....are non-living things

- A.** Rocks **B.** Fish **C.** Camels **D.** Crabs

B Answer the following questions:

3. What is an ecosystem?

4. Give two examples of living things from the text.

3. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- sure - healthy - He - they - make - happy - and - must - are.

2- must - She - the -up - kitchen - tidy.

3- living - Trees - are - things - animals - and.

4- work - I - to - 10 am - drive - at.

4. Punctuate the following:

river nile is very important

5. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

Ecosystems

1- What is an ecosystem?

2-What can ecosystem be?

3- What are living and non-living things?





LESSON 3 : THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
buzzing	يطن – طنين	spring	الربيع	Knock on	يطرق
relaxing	يرتاح – يستريح	summer	الصيف	future	مستقبل
fence	سور	fall	الخريف	Suddenly	فجأة
carry on	يستمر	winter	الشتاء	hops away	يقفز مبتعداً
boring	ممل	conversation	محادثة	harvest	يحصد – حصاد
butterflies	فراشات	strange	غريب	however	ومع ذلك

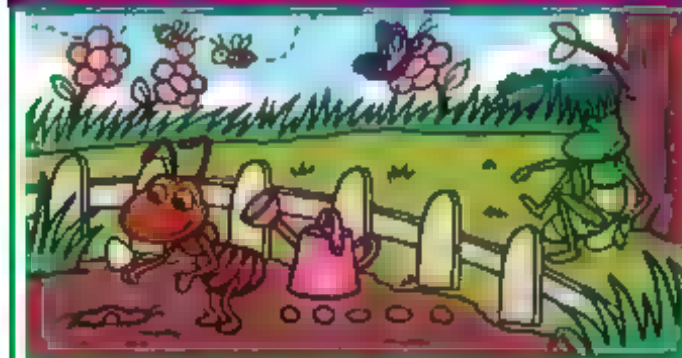
Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
Find out	يكتشف	Found out	Found out
spend	يقضي	spent	spent

Expressions

he is resting against a tree	إنه يستريح على شجرة
Not just today.	ليس فقط اليوم
full of	مملوء بـ
looks over the garden fence	ينظر أو يطل من سور الحديقة

Listen and read. What does the Grasshopper want to do?



It's **spring**. The sun is **shining** and the fields and gardens are full of flowers for the animals and **insects** to eat. It's a lovely day. The bees are **buzzing** and the **butterflies** are flying in the sun. The ants, **however**, are working hard.



The lazy **grasshopper** spends most of his time **relaxing**. He doesn't like to work. Today, he is resting against a tree when he hears a **strange** sound. He wants to find out what it is. He looks over the garden **fence**





"What are you doing, Ant?" asks the grasshopper. "I'm working," **replies** the ant. "But it's a beautiful day," says the grasshopper. "Why don't you stop working and we can have some fun?" "Thank you, but I need to **carry on** with my work," says the ant.

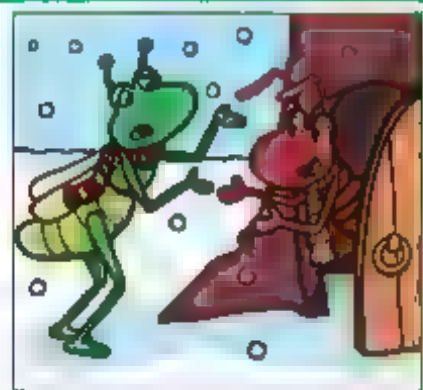


"But working is so **boring**," replies the grasshopper. "Maybe," says the ant, "but it's something we all have to do. We must think about the **future**, not just today." The grasshopper didn't understand and so he just **hops away**.



Soon, it is **fall**. The ant has worked hard and all her crops have grown well. The ant doesn't stop working until she has **harvested** all the food and taken it inside for the **winter**.

Soon, it is **winter** and it is very cold. The grasshopper is hungry. He doesn't have any food and he can't find any. **Suddenly**, he remembers the **conversation** he had with the ant. He **knocks on** the ant's door. "I understand you now, Ant. You worked and now you have food. I didn't work and now I'm hungry." "Come in," says the ant. "Yes, it's fine to have fun, but it's also very important to work hard, too."



Read and circle

1 The grasshopper is surprised when he sees the ant because ...

- a The ant doesn't like playing football.
- b The ant is ignoring him.
- c The ant is working hard to prepare for winter.
- d The ant prefers to play with other insects.

2 The Ant and the Grasshopper teaches us ...





- a that ants are boring insects.
- b that it's important to work to prepare for the future.
- c that some insects work harder than others.
- d that it's important to have fun every day

Discuss these questions with a partner

1 What did the ant do during the spring?

.....

2 What did the grasshopper do during the spring?

.....

3 Was the ant prepared for the winter?

.....

4 Was the grasshopper prepared for the winter?

.....

5 What do you think the grasshopper will do next spring?

.....

PRONUNCIATION

Listen and repeat

/au/ as in brown	/ai/ as in fly	/ɔɪ/ as in point
down	why	boy
town	light	enjoy
.....
.....
.....

Say. Write the words in the correct group in Exercise 1

1 brown

2 buy

3 eye

4 loud

5 mouse

6 noise

7 point

8 toy

9 try

The suffix **-ist** means 'someone who does something'. We often use it in words for jobs.

اللاحقة " ist " تعني الشخص الذي يقوم بعمل معين وتستخدم غالبا مع الوظائف.

He's a dentist.

She is a biologist.

Aser is a pianist.





Listen and check. Then listen and repeat Look and write:



She's a
biology.....



She's a
journal



He's a
reception



She's a
pian.....

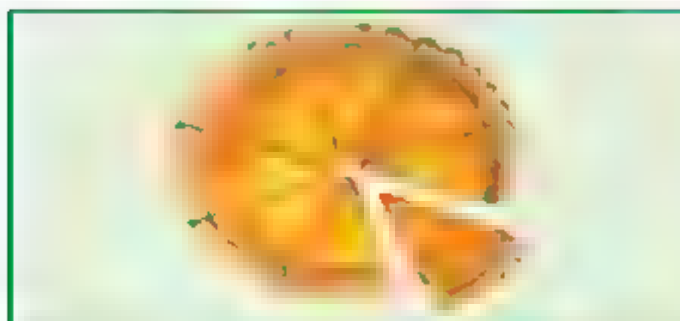


He's a
scient

CLIL - MATH

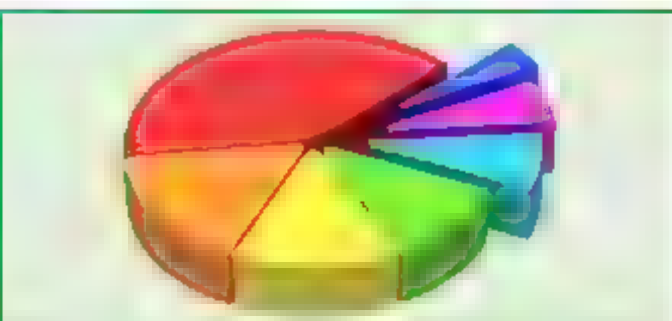
Pie charts:

الرسوم البيانية الدائرية:



This is a pie.

هذه فطيرة:



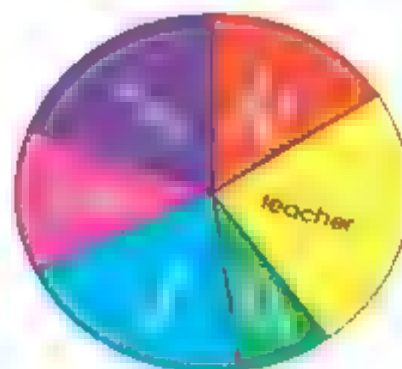
Pie charts:

الرسوم البيانية الدائرية:

2 A pie chart is a way of showing information. Look. What is the most popular job?

What job do you want to do?

police officer	16
teacher	24
farmer	20
animal keeper	8
dentist	13
doctor	19



Exercise on lesson 3:

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- is the opposite of exciting.

a-interesting

b-happy

c-boring

d-excited

2- I can't climb the garden.....because it is high.

A. fence

B. stairs

C. table

D. chair

3- the lazy grasshopper spends most of his time.....

a-working

b-relaxing

c-running

d-exercising





4- The bees are and the butterflies are flying in the sun.
 a- running b- talking c- jumping d- buzzing

④. Read the text and answer the questions:

It's spring. The sun is shining. The fields, and gardens are full of flowers for the animals and insects to eat. It's a lovely day. The bees are buzzing and the butterflies are flying in the sun. The ants, however, are working hard. The lazy grasshopper spends most of his time relaxing. He doesn't like to work. Today, he is resting against a tree when he hears a strange sound. He wants to find out what it is. He looks over the garden fence and finds an ant working. He asks the ant to play together, but the ant refuses because she has to work hard.

Ⓐ. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The main idea of the text is".....

a. Working hard b. Playing c. Studying d. Relaxing

2. Buzzing is the sound of.....

a. butterflies b. ants c. grasshoppers d. bees

Ⓑ. Answer the following questions:

3. Who was lazy?

.....

4. How does the grasshopper spend most of his time?

.....

⑤. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- my - tonight - do - I - all - will - homework.

.....

2- flowers - full - The - gardens - are - of.

.....

3- is - fine - It - to - fun - have.

.....

4- garden - looks - He - over - the - fence.

.....

⑦. Punctuate the following:

what are you doing Ant

.....





LESSON 4 • WRITING

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
injured	مصاب	check	يفحص	agree	يوافق - يتفق
inside	الداخل	dirty	متسخ قذر	work out	حل - اكتشاف
outside	الخارج	scare	يخيف	solutions	حلول
operation	عملية جراحية	keen on	متحمس لـ	both	كلاهما

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
make	يعمل - يصنع	made	made
bring	يحضّر يجلب	brought	brought

Expressions

but I don't mind!	لكن أنا لا أمانع
get out of bed	اتهض من السرير
an office job	وظيفة مكتبية
Solving problems	حل المسائل أو المشكلات
I do both!	افعل كلاهما

Read. What are Rana and Sherif's jobs?

My name's Rana. I work with animals and I love my job. If animals are sick or **injured**, I help to make them better. Some days I work **inside** and people bring their animals to me. If an animal needs an **operation**, the room has to be very, very clean.



On other days, I go to people's houses or farms to **check** on the animals. It can be very **dirty** in some places, but I don't mind! What's the worst part of the job? It's when an animal gets sick in the night and I have to get out of bed!

Rana is a **doctor / vet**.



Hello, I'm **Sherif**. When I was young, I knew I didn't want to work with animals. They **scare** me! I'm not **keen on** being **outside**, so I wanted an office job. When I was young, I loved playing computer games. I also really enjoy solving problems. So, in my job, I do **both**! I also enjoy working with other people. There are 16 people in my team. We don't always **agree**, but we **work out** the best **solutions**.

Sherif is a **computer programmer / vet**.





Read again and answer

1 What does Rana like about working with animals?

2 Why did Sherif not want to work with animals?

3 Would you prefer to have Rana's job or Sherif's job? Why?

Read the ideas in the box and write about a job you want and a job you don't want. Give reasons. Write 30 – 40 words

When you're thinking about a job, it's important to think about what you like and dislike. Think about ...

- being indoors or outdoors
- traveling long distances
- getting up very early
- writing reports
- meeting/talking to new people

It's also important to think about what you're good at and what you're not so

- good at. Think about ...
- solving problems
 - helping sick people/animals
 - making new friends
 - reading lots of information
 - working in a team

When I'm older, I want to be a
because I think this is a good job for
me because I like I'm good
at and I enjoy I don't
want to be a because I'm not good at
Also, I don't really enjoy



Exercise on lesson 4 :

① . Read the text and answer the questions:

Hello, I'm Ahmed. When I was young, I knew I didn't want to work with animals. They scare me! I'm not keen on being outside, so I wanted an office job. When I was young, I loved playing computer games. I also really enjoy solving problems. So, in my job, I do both! I also enjoy working with other people. There are 16 people in my team. We don't always agree, but we work out the best solutions.

Ⓐ . Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Ahmed didn't want to work with





- Ⓐ computers Ⓑ science Ⓒ animals Ⓓ balls

2. The text is about Ahmed's.....

- Ⓐ family Ⓑ job Ⓒ favorite food Ⓓ favorite sport

Ⓑ Answer the following questions:

3. What does the underlined pronoun "They" refer to ?

4. What do Ahmed and his team do?

② Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- part - What's - the job - of - the worst?

2- with - to - I - want - work - didn't - animals.

3- to - them - I - make - help - better.

4- don't - We - agree - always.

③ Write an email of Forty (40) words to your friend Ahmed to tell him about the job you want to do in the future your name is Osama and your email address is osama@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com:

Guiding elements: What do you want to be?

What are you good at? What do you like about it?

From:	
To:	
Subject:	
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	





LESSON 5 - PROJECT

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
team	فريق	Kitchen	مطبخ	teammates	زملاء الفريق
science	مادة العلوم	concert	حفلة موسيقي	together	معاً
experiment	تجربة علمية	aim	هدف	people	ناس شعب

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
win	يفوز	won	won

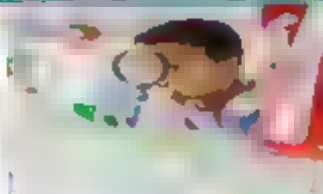
Expressions

doing an experiment	يقوم بتجربة علمية
For example	على سبيل المثال

Read Can you think of other times when you work in a team? Do you like it

Teamwork

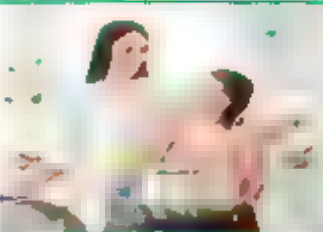
I work in a **team** in **science** when we're doing an **experiment**



I work in a team when I'm playing **football**



I work in a team When I help Mom in the **Kitchen** at home



I work in a team for the school **concert**

When you work in a team, you work with other **people** to do something together. For example, the **aim** of a football team is to win. You work with your **teammates** to do this. You can't win a football match by yourself!

Think!

What happens if you disagree with a teammate? How do you work out a solution?

.....





Do you remember? Write the jobs




- 1 Ashraf looks after people's teeth. He's a.....
- 2 Gameela works in a school. She's a.....
- 3 Nader looks after sick animals. He's a.....
- 4 Youssef plays the piano. He's a.....

Complete the definitions with the words in the box

Ecosystem - rockpool - rainforest

- 1 a forest in a tropical area that gets a lot of rain:.....
- 2 A small area of water with rocks, fish, crabs, and seaweed:.....
- 3 the connection between living and non-living things:.....

Look and complete the sentences with must or mustn't

You.....stop.		You.....turn left.	
You.....use your cell phone.		You.....be quiet.	
You.....wash your hands.		You.....ride your bike here.	

Exercise on lesson 5 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- the aim of a football team is to
a-lost b-sleep c-win d-laugh
- 2- The group of people who work in a team called.....
a-players b-teammates c-singer d-dancer
- 3- Mona likes music. She works in a team for the school.....
a- concert b- hall c-flag d-tennis
- 4- We doin the science laboratory.
a-karate b-experience c-experimnts d-music





②. Read the text and answer the questions:

Teamwork is when people work together towards a common goal. **It** is important in many areas of life, such as sports, business, and school. When people work together, they can achieve more than they could on their own. They can share ideas, solve problems, and learn from each other.

Ⓐ. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to.....

- a- work b- people c- goal d- teamwork

2- Teamwork is in many areas of life.

- a- important b- dangerous c- bad d- sad

Ⓑ. Answer the following questions:

3- What is teamwork?

.....

4- Give three examples of teamwork areas

.....

③. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- team - I - in - a work.

.....

2- a football - win - by - You - yourself - can't - match!

.....

3- the - I - in - Mom - Kitchen - help.

.....

4- is - a football - The - win - of - team - to - aim.

.....

④. Punctuate the following:

Ahmed and ali are teammates

⑤. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

Teamwork

What is teamwork?

Is it useful?

What are some examples of teamwork?

.....

.....





Test on unit 5 :

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. My father is a... ..

- ☐ A teacher ☐ B craftsman ☐ C doctor ☐ D baker

2. I love making beautiful pots from.....

- ☐ A clay ☐ B gas ☐ C electricity ☐ D solar

3. I think it is a.....job for me.

- ☐ A teacher ☐ B craftsman ☐ C doctor ☐ D baker

4-My.....can make beautiful things.

- ☐ A mother ☐ B brother ☐ C father ☐ D sister

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. She.....her homework alone.

- ☐ A do ☐ B doing ☐ C does ☐ D done

2. You.....park here. It is not allowed.

- ☐ A must ☐ B should ☐ C mustn't ☐ D can

3.....grow different crops.

- ☐ A Farmers ☐ B Doctors ☐ C Engineers ☐ D Dentists

4. Football is my favorite.....

- ☐ A meal ☐ B subject ☐ C sport ☐ D recipe

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

aim - teammates - road - people - win

When you work in a team, you work with otherto do something together. For example, theof a football team is to..... You work with yourto do this You can't win a football match by yourself!

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

People in Ancient Egypt worked very hard. Everyone had a job. They could work as fishermen, bakers, doctors, and traders. But most people worked as farmers. Farmers were very important for Ancient Egypt. They worked in fields which were near their homes. They planted crops, usually grains like wheat, corn, and flax. They grew vegetables and fruits, too. Ancient Egyptian craftsmen





were very good, too. They made beautiful paintings and beautiful gold jewelry and sculptures.

(A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The text is about "....."

- (A)** necklaces **(B)** pyramids **(C)** workers **(D)** temples

2.....were very important for Ancient Egypt.

- (A)** Doctors **(B)** Drivers **(C)** Vets **(D)** Farmers

(B) Answer the following questions:

3. What did the Egyptian craftsmen make?

.....

4. Where did the farmers work?

.....

(5) Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1. by myself - can't - I - match - a football - win.

.....

2. live - Where - they - did - past - in the?

.....

(6) Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1-I must.....(does) my home work.

2-Anas(cutting) fruits with a knife.

(7) Punctuate the following:

he s a dentist

(8) Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

The job of a computer programmer

1-love computer games.

2-work with a team.

3- solve problems.

.....

.....

.....

.....





Unit 6 What's the weather like?

LESSON 1 : THE WEATHER

Important Vocabulary:



cloud مَحَابِيَة



Rain مطر



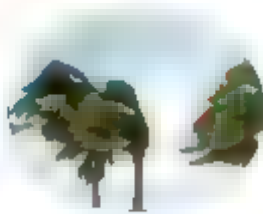
Snow جَلِيد



Rainbow قَوْس قَزَح



Storm عاصفة



Wind رِيَّاح



Sun شَمْس



Ice ثَلْج

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
dry	جاف	degree	درجة مئوية	south	جنوب
temperatures	درجات حرارة	climate	مناخ	warm	دافئ

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
bring	يَحْضِر - يَجْلِب	brought	brought

Expressions

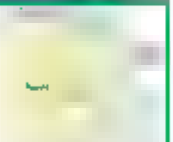
go down to around	تَهبط الى حوالي
there's only about	يوجد فقط حوالي
By the sea	بجوار البحر

A weather woman and presenter are taking about the weather

A weather woman: Good morning everyone. I'm bringing you the news of the weather in Egypt today. It's going to be rainy in Cairo.

The presenter: Rainy in Caira? How often does it rain in Caira? It's always sunny there!

A weather woman : I know, but today it's rainy.





The presenter: What about! Sharm El-Sheikh ?

A weather woman :It's never very cold in Sharm El-Sheikh, but today we have some ice.

The presenter: I don't believe it. What about Alexandria ?

A weather woman :It's going to be windy. That's normal – it's sometimes windy in Alexandria.

The presenter: Well, thank you. And, finally, what about Luxor?

A weather woman :Oh, this is very important: Luxor is going to have a storm, so stay at home!

Listen and circle. What are they talking about?

a weather in four cities in Egypt

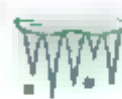
b weather in five cities in Egypt

Listen again and complete the table

City	Cairo			
Weather	rainy			

Look and match

- 1 cloudy 2 sunny 3 windy 4 rainy 5 ice 6 storm



Read. Which city is very green?

The weather in Egypt

We have a nice variety of weather in Egypt, although it is usually very **dry**. We have very hot summers and the temperature sometimes goes to **50 degrees** in some places!

Our winters are cooler, and the **temperatures** can go down to around **12 degrees**.

The desert has a very special **climate**, with very hot days and very cold nights. The temperature can go to **0 degrees**. This means that the people who live in the desert try to keep cool in the day and **warm** at night.

It doesn't often rain in Cairo – there's only about **25 mm** of rain every year. It's very little when you look at London:





London has about **600 mm** per year. Now you can see **why** the Nile is so important for everyone in Egypt. It brings the water from the **south**.

By the sea, it rains a lot more – Alexandria has around eight times more rain than Cairo. That's why it's very green!

Read again and write the places

- 1 It has 25mm of rain per year.....
- 2 It's very dry. It's very hot in the day and very cold at night.....
- 3 It rains a lot – about eight times more than Cairo.....

Exercise on lesson 1 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- How does it rain in Cairo?
 (A) -always (B) -usually (C) -often (D) -old
- 2- The Nile is sofor everyone in Egypt.
 (A) -harmful (B) -important (C) -short (D) -bad
- 3- When the wind blows very hard, there is a.....
 (A) cloud (B) storm (C) tree (D) sun
- 4- A:.....is your favorite season? - B: Winter.
 (A) Who (B) When (C) What (D) Where

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. green – very - Which - city - is?

2. be - It's - to - going - windy.

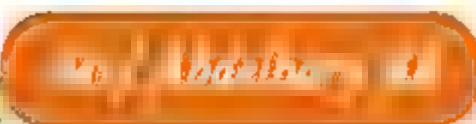
3. important – Nile – the – Why - is?

4. a very – has - The desert - climate - special.

③ .Punctuate the following:

how often does it rain in alexandria

.....





LESSON 2 - My heat wave story

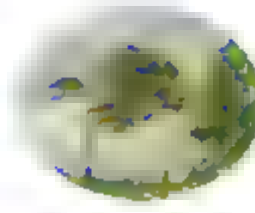
Important Vocabulary:



Tornado
إعصار



tidal wave
موجة مد وجذر



Storm
عاصفة



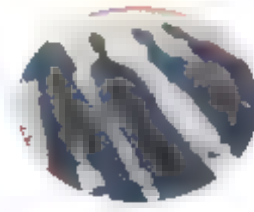
Sandstorm
عاصفة رملية



flood
فيضان



heat wave
موجة حرارية



Shade
ظل



Knock
بطرق

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
reply	يرد	cry	يبكي - يصرخ	voice	صوت
strong winds	رياح قوية	worried	يقلق	nearby	مجاور - قريب

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fell	يسقط	fall	fallen
know	يعرف	knew	known

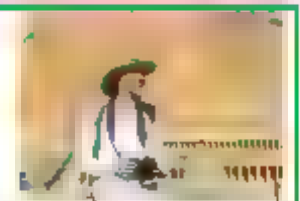
Expressions

above 40 degrees	فوق ال 40 مئوية
the shady side	الجانب المظل
came back	يعود
She couldn't get up	لم تستطع النهوض

Read Talia's story. What did she and her friend do?

My heat wave story

The very hot summer became a **heat wave**. A heat wave is when the temperature goes very high, above 40 degrees, and no one can do anything. We stayed in the **shade** and





tried to drink lots of water. Mom asked me and my friend **Lamia** to go to the **store** to buy **watermelon**, **grapes**, and **lemons** to make **lemonade** to cool us down. We went to the **store**. We came back on the **shady** side of the street, and past all our friends' houses.

Suddenly, as we were **passing** Mrs **Sohair's** house, we heard a **cry**. Mrs Sohair is a very kind **lady** in her **70s** and lives with her son, but he goes to work in the day. **Lamia** and I were **worried** and Mrs **Sohair's** door was a bit open, so we **knocked** and called 'Mrs **Sohair!**' At first there was no **reply**, then we heard a quiet **voice**, 'I'm here!' We went into the kitchen and she was on the floor! 'Help me!' she said. At first, we didn't know what to do, but then I ran outside and saw Mr **Monib**, who works **nearby**. 'Mr **Monib**, please help Mrs **Sohair!**' I called. Mr **Monib** came running. We all helped get Mrs **Sohair** onto a chair, **then** we gave her lots of water and some of our fruit. She said she went to the kitchen to get some water, but she felt ill and **fell down** because it was so hot. She couldn't get up. She was very happy we heard her, and we were happy we could help her!

Read again, and put the sentences in the correct order

- a It was a very hot day.
- b Talia's mom asked them to go to the store.
- c Mrs Sohair was lying on the floor.
- d Mr Monib and the girls helped Mrs Sohair.
- e They were on the street and heard a cry.
- f Talia and Lamia stayed in the shade at home.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Language focus

We use adverbs of frequency with the present simple to say how often we do things.

نستخدم ظروف التكرار مع المضارع البسيط لنقول كم مرة نقوم بالأشياء.

I **always** go to the club on sunny Saturdays.

He **never** goes to the park in the rain.

The adverb of frequency comes after the subject (**name, pronoun, noun**) and before the main verb.

يأتي ظرف التكرار بعد الفاعل (الاسم ، الضمير ، الاسم) وقبل الفعل الرئيسي.

I **often sit** on our balcony on hot nights.

But with the verb be, it's different: the adverb of frequency comes after **am/is/are**.

لكن إذا كان الفعل (be) يأتي ظرف التكرار بعد **am, is, are**

I'm **always** in bed at 11 pm.

He **is always** active.





Always 100% usually 80% often 70% sometimes 50% never 0%

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences

1 speak English / I / always / English class / in my / .

2 meat / She / red / eats / never / .

3 football / plays / He / with his friends / sometimes / .

4 wake up / We / before 7 am / sometimes / .

5 have / I / usually / a sandwich for lunch / .

6 Ola / work / never / is / after / tired / .

Language focus

When we want to ask about frequency, we use How often do you ... ?

How often.....? عند السؤال عن التكرار نستخدم ؟

A: How often do you play tennis? B: I never play tennis. I can't play!

C: I always play tennis on Saturdays.

Exercise on lesson 2 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I.....go to school on Friday. It's a holiday.

(A) ever (B) never (C) always (D) usually

2. She.....a sandwich from this restaurant.

(A) always gets (B) gets always (C) always get (D) get always

3. How.....does she play tennis? - She never plays tennis.

(A) many (B) much (C) often (D) long

4.A.....is when the temperature goes very high.

(A) storm (B) sandstorm (C) heat wave (D) flood





2. Read the text and answer the questions:

Yesterday, I went to the store with my friend Lamia. We went there to buy some fruit, watermelon, grapes, and lemons to make lemonade to cool us down because it was very hot. The temperature was very high, it was above 40 degrees, so we came back on the shady side of the street. As we were passing our grandma's house, we heard a cry. My grandma is 65 and lives with my uncle, but he goes to work in the day. We were worried because the door was a bit open. My grandma was on the floor! Lamia helped me get my grandma onto a chair. We gave her lots of water. We were happy when we could help her.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. A is a place where we buy fruit and vegetables.

- (A) store (B) office (C) school (D) shopping mall

2. When they heard a cry, they were.....

- (A) happy (B) angry (C) worried (D) calm

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Why did they come back on the shady side of the street?

.....

4. How was the weather yesterday?

.....

3. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1. cool - How - keep - do - a heat wave - you - in?

.....

2. strawberries - does - How - she - often - eat?

.....

3. get - helped - our friend - We - a chair - onto.

.....

4. a shower - usually - She - has - Fridays - on.

.....

4. Punctuate the following:

we never go to school on friday

.....





LESSON 3

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
sounds	صوت	silent letters	حروف صامتة	castle	قلعة
lips	شفاه	pronounce	ينطق	knife	سكين
unvoiced	غير صوتي	bull	ثور	wrest	رمي
voiced	صوتي مجهور	pear	كمثرى	hour	ساعة

PRONUNCIATION

We make the sounds /p/ and /b/ at the front of our mouths, by pressing our lips together. But they are very different. The /p/ sound is **unvoiced**. This means air comes out of our mouth when we say it. Try it: put a piece of paper in front of your mouth. When you say /p/, the paper moves. The /b/ sound is **voiced**: the paper doesn't move when you say it. Try it!

نصنع الاصوات /p/ و /b/ في مقدمة افواهنا ، بالضغط على شفاهنا معاً. لكنهم مختلفون جداً. /p/ الصوت غير مسوع. هذا يعني أن الهواء يخرج من افواهنا عندما نقول ذلك. جربه: ضع قطعة من الورق امام فمك. عندما تقول /p/ تتحرك الورقة. يتم التعبير عن الصوت /b/ : لا تتحرك الورقة عندما نقولها. جربها!



pear



bear



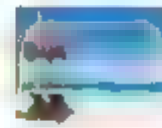
bee



pea



peach



beach



bull



pull

In English there are some words with **silent letters** – letters we don't pronounce. Say these words and circle the silent letter.

في اللغة الإنجليزية ، توجد بعض الكلمات التي تحتوي على أحرف صامتة - لا يتم نطق الأحرف. قل هذه الكلمات وضع دائرة حول الحرف الصامت.

Lamb wrist island knee answer castle sign

Listen and write. Then read aloud

He was **climbing** on an **island** with his **two** cats. He fell onto a beach and hurt his **wrist**. But he was very lucky – he had a **knife** so he could make a bandage and **write** a message in the **sand**. Two **hours** later, people came to save him!





Exercise on lesson 3:

①. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- island – on – He – an – climbing – was.

2- make – He – a bandage – could.

3- in – He – sand – write – a message – could – the.

4- onto – He – beach – fell – a.

②. Punctuate the following:

there s a bear

③. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

Your favourite season

1-What is your favourite season?

2-Why do you like it?

3- what do you do in it?





LESSON 4 • WRITING

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
classmates	زميل فصل	frightening	مخيف	closer	اقرب
get dark	اصبح مظلم	twisting	يلتف	even	حتي

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
see	يري	saw	seen
find out	يكشف	found out	found out
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt

Expressions

hurt a lot of people	يؤذي الكثير من الناس
It got even wider and darker.	لقد أصبح أوسع وأكثر قتامة.

Read. What extreme weather in England is the writer describing? Check (✓) the correct photo below

I was at school with my **classmates**. Then it started to **get dark**. We went outside. Then I saw the **tornado** and it was very **frightening**. It was a very big, wide, black cloud. As it came near us, it was getting bigger and it was **twisting** around.



We could see things in it, like doors and bits of houses! When it was **closer**, it got **even** wider and darker. The next day, we found out that the **tornado** hurt a lot of people, and **closer** many homes and other buildings.

Read another account of an extreme weather event. The words in bold are wrong. Can you correct them?

One day, my family and I were driving through the desert to visit my cousins. After twenty minutes, I **loked** out of the window and saw a sandstorm. Soon, there **were** a lot of sand in the air outside the car and it was very difficult to **sea**. We closed all the windows, but it was now very dark. There **was** other cars on the road. Were they going to hit us? I was really scared. My father moved the car off the road and we stopped. We didn't see **some** more cars on the road, but the sandstorm moved very slowly. Then, suddenly, it moved away. We saw the **son** again and drove on through the desert!





I **looked** out of the window
There **were** other cars on the road.
We saw the **sun** again

there **was** a lot of sand
We didn't see **any** more cars

Read the tips for keeping safe in extreme weather. Match them to the correct group. One tip matches both groups

keeping safe in extreme heat

Drink lots of water, even if you don't feel thirsty.
Open the windows when there's a cool wind.
Don't go outside. If you must go outside, stay in the shade.
Wear light, cool clothing.
Try to spend time in cool buildings with air conditioning.
Eat small, light meals.

keeping safe in a sandstorm

If you're at home, make sure your windows are shut so no sand can get in.
Wear a scarf to protect your face.
Cover your head and face as much as possible.
Stay inside so the sand can't get in your mouth.
If you're driving, try to get to the side of the road so you can stop your car.
Turn off air conditioning to stop the sand coming in.

Exercise on lesson 4 :

① .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Wear ato protect your face.

- Ⓐ -shoe Ⓑ -sock Ⓒ -glove Ⓓ - scarf

2- A.....can destroy many homes

- Ⓐ -sun Ⓑ -moon Ⓒ -tornado Ⓓ -star

3- Turn air conditioning to stop the sand coming in.

- Ⓐ -of Ⓑ - off Ⓒ -at Ⓓ -in

4-go outside if there's a sandstorm.

- Ⓐ Aren't Ⓑ Doesn't Ⓒ Don't Ⓓ Didn't

② .Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- in – spend – **Try** – time – cool – to – buildings.





2- school – was – **I** – at – with – my – classmate.

3- very – **The** – slowly – moved – sandstorm.

4- and – your – **Cover** – face – head.

③ .Punctuate the following:

eat small light meals

④ - Write an email of Forty (40) words to your friend Ahmed to tell him how to keep safe in extreme heat your name is Osama and your email address is osama@gmail.com. Your friend email address is ali@gmail.com..

Guiding elements:

lots of water.

Don't go outside

Open the windows

Wear light, cool clothing.

From:	
To:	
Subject:	
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	





LESSON 5 - PROJECT

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
leaflet	بشرة	headings	عناوين	Remember	يتذكر
dictionary	قاموس	imperatives	اسلوب امر	lightning	البرق
research	بحث	advice	نصيحة	power cut	انقطاع التيار
candles	شموع	safe	امن	pictures	صور
torches	كشافات	afraid	خائف	Contact	تواصل

Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
Think	يعتقد - يفكر	thought	thought
Write	يكتب	wrote	written
make	يصنع - يعمل	made	made

Expressions

in case	في حالة
electric shock	صدمة كهربائية
electric wires	اسلاك كهربائية
lightning strikes	صواعق البرق
extreme weather	الطقس القاسي

Work in groups. Discuss and decide

You are going to make a **leaflet** about keeping safe in extreme weather.

Choose a type of **extreme weather** for your leaflet. Here are some ideas:

ستقوم باعداد بشرة حول الحفاظ على الامان في الطقس القاسي. اختر نوع الطقس القاسي للنشرة الخاصة بك. اليك بعض الافكار:

■ sandstorms

■ extreme heat/cold

■ heavy rain/floods

■ tornadoes

Read and do

1 Read the leaflet. Use your **dictionary** to find the meaning of the words in bold. Look carefully at the headings, text, and pictures.

2 Think about your leaflet. What can you write? What **headings** and **pictures** can you use? Do your **research**.





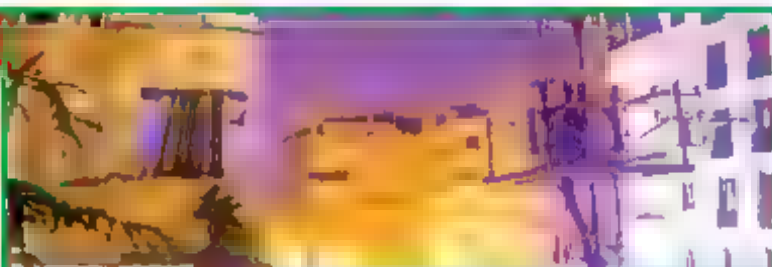
3 Decide who will do what. Make sure everyone has something to do.

4 Make your leaflet. Use **imperatives** to give your **advice**. Remember to check your work at the end.

How to keep safe in a storm

What might happen in a storm?

- There might be very strong winds.
- There might be heavy rain and **lightning**.
- It might not be safe to go outside – **electric wires** could fall.
- There might be a **power cut**.
- People on the street, in houses, or in cars might need your help.



How can you protect yourself?

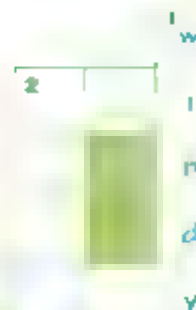
- Stay inside and keep dry.
- Make sure you have **candles** and **torches** – there might be a power cut.
- **Contact** your friends and family to check they are **safe**.
- Don't go anywhere by train – this could be unsafe.
- Help anyone who is **afraid**.
- Don't stand under trees **in case** lightning strikes
- Don't stand near wires – they could fall and give you an **electric shock**.

1 Do the crossword puzzle. Look and write

Across



Down





Write true sentences. Use adverbs of frequency

1 I / be / late / for class

2 my friend / get up / early

3 it / be / sunny / here

4 I / play / football

Exercise on lesson 5:

①. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. How can we keep.....in extreme heat?

- (A) hot (B) Scared (C) safe (D) frightened

2. Try to spend time in cool buildings with.....

- (A) air-conditioning (B) fire (C) heat (D) oven

3.....go outside if there's a sandstorm.

- (A) Aren't (B) Doesn't (C) Don't (D) Didn't

4.a scarf to protect your face in the sandstorm.

- (A) Wears (B) Wear (C) Wore (D) Wearing

②. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1- in - Don't - strikes - under - trees - stand - case - lightning.

2- go - by - Don't - train - anywhere.

3- to - It - go - outside - not - might - be - safe.

4- dry - and - Stay - keep - inside.

③. Punctuate the following:

don t stand near wires

④. Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

heavy rain/floods

extreme weather – stay inside – electric wires – power cut – contact friends





Test on unit 6:

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We have a nice variety of.....in Egypt....

- (A) oil (B) gas (C) weather (D) solar

2. We have very hot.....

- (A) winter (B) summers (C) fall (D) spring

3. The.....has a very special climate.

- (A) desert (B) sea (C) river (D) land

4-The desert has very hot days and very cold

- (A) days (B) nights (C) mornings (D) weeks

② .Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. How often..... Dina do the washing up?

- (A) do (B) does (C) done (D) doing

2. Sara.....walks to school. She always goes by car.

- (A) never (B) sometimes (C) always (D) often

3. In hot weather, you must stay in the.....

- (A) share (B) shade (C) sun (D) moon

4. He wears sunglasses to his eyes.

- (A) see (B) lose (C) protect (D) Plant

③ .Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

little - brings - year - Nile - cars

It doesn't often rain in Cairo – there's only about 25 mm of rain every.....

It's verywhen you look at London: London has about 600 mm per

year. Now you can see why theis so important for everyone in

Egypt. Itthe water from the south.

④ .Read the text and answer the questions:

Our world is amazing. It gives us many things so we can have food, clothes, and build our houses. The things nature gives us are called natural resources. We use these to stay alive and keep healthy. Some examples of natural resources are water, clean air, animals; forests, soil, fossil fuels like oil and coal, and minerals like gold and copper. Water is the most important of all natural





resources because all living things need it to stay alive. We use it to drink, to give to our animals, and to grow plants. We also use it for cleaning, for clean energy, and for transporting people and goods.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. This text is about".....

- A** tourism **B** natural resources **C** factories **D** fertile soil

2.....is not a mineral.

- A** Copper **B** Plastic **C** Silver **D** Gold

B Answer the following questions:

3-Where can you do shopping?

4-Why do people enjoy shopping ?

S. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences:

1. the desert – dry – in – is – usually - it.

2. hot – Eat - meals - small, - light - weather - in.

6 . Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1-How.....(always) do you go to the club?

2-We(usually) go to school on Fridays.

7 . Punctuate the following:

mrs sohair s house is so cool

8 . Write a text of about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"The weather in Egypt "

special climate

–

variety of weather the desert

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





REVIEW 2

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
writer	كاتب	moral	مفري احلاقي	path	ممر
Greece	يونان	traveler	مسافر	patient	صابر مريض
fables'	اساطير	tighter	اضيق	shine	يشرق





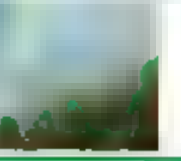





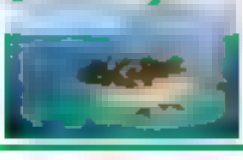

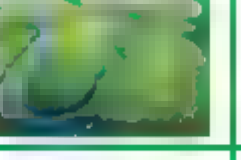


Irregular Verbs

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
blow	يهب	blew	blown
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
feel	يشعر	felt	felt

Expressions

Be kind and patient with people.	كن لطيب وصبور مع الناس
knocked over	يسقط
take off his coat	يخلع معطفه
came out	يظهر - يخرج
Oh dear!	يا الاهی

Listen and point





What's number 5?



It's a rainbow. What's number 15?

Check () the correct past continuous sentences and correct the wrong sentences

1 He were doing his homework with his mom yesterday.

2 She was have breakfast at 8 am.

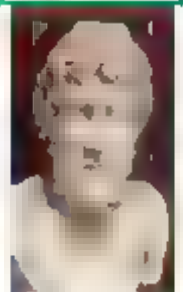
3 I was speaking English at 5 pm.

4 They were makeing paper kites yesterday.

5 We were swimming in the sea in the evening.

6 You were talking to your friends and watching TV

Aesop was a very famous **writer** in Ancient **Greece**. He wrote stories called '**fables**' – they always had a **moral**. A **moral** teaches us to be kind and helpful to other people. An example of a moral is: Be kind and **patient** with people.



كان إيسوب كاتبًا مشهورًا جدًا في اليونان القديمة. كتب قصصًا تسمى "خرافات" - كان لديها دائمًا مغزى أخلاقي. تعلمت أن تكون لطيفًا وتساعد الأشخاص الآخرين. مثال على الأخلاق هو: كن لطيفًا وصبور مع الناس.

Read and listen to one of Aesop's fables

Choose the moral a, b, or c

a Listen to the person who is against you and don't do things.

b Always wear a coat, even when it's sunny.

c Sometimes you can get people to do things by being clever, not by being strong.

The North Wind was trying to make the Sun angry. "I'm very strong," he said, "I'm




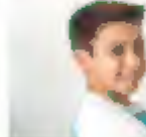



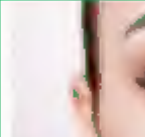

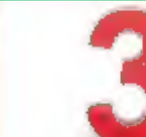
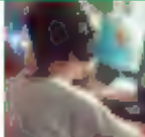



stronger than you." He looked down and **blew**. He **knocked over** some trees on a **path**. "I'm not so sure you're stronger than me," replied the Sun, **smiling**. At that moment, a man wearing a coat walked along the road. The Sun said to the Wind, "OK, let's see. Who can make the man take off his coat?" "Hmm," the Wind said. "Of course I'm going to win." He looked down at the **traveler** and he **blew and blew**. The man felt the Wind and he felt cold. He pulled his coat **tighter** around him. He didn't let the Wind blow off his coat. The Wind was angry, but he **was tired and stopped**. Then the Sun **came out** and began to **shine**. "**Oh dear!**" said the man "It's so hot!" He got so hot, he took off his coat. "That's better," he said. The Sun looked at the North Wind and said, "I won." The North Wind was angry and blew away!

Read again and put the events in the story in the correct order

The North Wind is not nice to the Sun.	
The Sun wins the competition.	
The Sun tries to make the man take his coat off.	
The Sun suggests a competition.	
The North Wind tries to make the man take his coat off.	
The Sun sees a man on the path.	

Listen and write the words you hear. Then match

				
.....
				
.....





TERM 1 - PROJECT 1

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
glaciers	الأنهار الجليدية	droughts	جفاف	amount	كمية
melting	ذوبان	evaporates	تبخر	nutrients	عناصر غذائية
sea levels	مستوى البحر	agriculture	زراعة	specific	محدد



This is a glacier melting



a drought



a flood

Climate change is about how we are changing the weather with pollution. The temperature is rising and the **glaciers** are **melting**. This means the **sea levels** are rising, too. When the sea gets higher, we get floods. When the temperature rises we get **droughts** because the water **evaporates**.

Think about how climate change is affecting Egypt.

Choose one of the topics in the box below in your group.

Rising temperature - Rising sea levels - Floods - Droughts - Less crops

Think about what caused climate change in Egypt Make flow sentences like this one:

Industry making things → warmer temperature → too hot for crops → crops die.
Warmer temperature → glaciers melt → sea level rises → sea water gets into the River Nile and makes it salty → this kills the crops

Think about some key words you want to use for your presentation. Circle some good words in the table below:

environment	methane	table	carbon dioxide	temperature
whiteboard	greenhouse gas	cats	agriculture	drought





Think about some possible solutions. Look at the example

Climate change might cause problems to agriculture. There might not be enough water to grow crops. One solution to drought is to use **soil-less farming**. See the photo below. In this way, you grow plants without using soil.

Crops get the right **amount** of water and **nutrients** in specific greenhouses. And so you save water and time.



COP27 is a very important international environmental meeting. People from many countries talk about how to help the environment and stop climate change. This year it will be in Sharm El-Sheikh. Think about what you and your group want to say to **COP27** about Egypt and the world

Dear COP27

We are worried about climate change. Here in Egypt we have these problems with climate change:

My friends and I think we can help Egypt by doing this:

We think we can help the world environment by doing this:





Listening Texts

Test on unit 1

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

Ali has two fried eggs, french fries, cheese for breakfast Ali has burger, french fries for lunch: He has for pizza dinner.

Test on unit 2

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

Hedaya Malak is a famous Egyptian taekwondo player. She is one of the two people who carried the Egyptian flag at the Tokyo Olympic Games in 2021. This is amazing!

Test on unit 3

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

My galabeya is cool because it's made from cotton. It's usually white, but you can get other colors too. The sleeves are long so we don't get sunburned!

Test on unit 4

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

Eco-tourism is very important to Egypt and other Countries. Taba is a great place for eco tourists. Eco tourism works very well in Taba. You can find fantastic wildlife in Taba, like the Nubian ibex and rare birds.

Test on Unit (5):

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

My father is a craftsman. He can make beautiful things. I want to be craftsman like my father. I love making beautiful pots from clay, I think it is a good job for me,

Test on Unit (6):

① .Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

We have a nice variety of weather in Egypt, although it is usually very dry We have very hot summers. The desert has a very special climate, with very hot days and very cold nights.

